# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,322—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



## SHIPPING

### NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| ...g. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10990 |
| " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9931 |
| June | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7932 |
| " | CALEDONIA | 7536 | .... | .... |
| " | DEVANHA | 8092 | MALWA | 10883 |
| July | HIMALAYA | 6898 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| " | ARABIA | 7933 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |

the above Mail Steamers are fitted with ELESS TELEGRAPHY.

above Steamers convey Passengers to lles, Plymouth and London.

ssengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting ce at Port Said.

ders leave the BALLARD PIER on day ding. All passengers must attend at that place 30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health r of the Port.

nds of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

e Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly y on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the s, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are d on favourable terms.

Accommodation and further information, to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

### INDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

ERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

### ASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| GES | Booked without charge, |
| HS | Carefully Selected. |
| MER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| OOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis, |
| AGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| ENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| ALCUTTA : | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| ONDON : | GRINDLAY & Co. |

CIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI ARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

R BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| ssels. | Tons, | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saldino. | 4,580 | D. Maganzine... | 15th May 1911 |
| Rubattino. | 4580 | L. Manchini.... | 15th June 1911 |
| Saldino. | 4,580 | D. Maganzine ... | 15th July 1911 |

S TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| e Tickets..... | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| rn Tickets avail- e two years..... | Rs. 750 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

side Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

ough and Return Tickets to LONDON on applin.

ough tickets to New York in connection at es or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for ope have the option of going via Genoa and reng via Venice or vice versa, and can break their ney at any port en route.

TERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS ued to return either by the Messageries Maritifrom Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from ts.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons, | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ghia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th May 1911 |
| April | 6,000 | P. Figari | 16th June 1911 |
| chia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th July 1911 |

ares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG 220.

through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black , and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. On the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 1st May | 11 a.m. | *P D & C M, |
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. | 4th May | 9 a.m. | via C. M, |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 5th May | 6 a.m. | † direct, |

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 4th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly).

S. S. "Lindula," 3359 tons, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 6th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

1st May, 1911.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :— ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th May 1911 |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 20th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 21st " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 11th July " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 8th Aug. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 21st " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 23rd " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 9th Oct. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 18th " " |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 653 | 993 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 803 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons, | Captain, | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY |
| Armand Behic | 6,335 | Guionnet | 11th May 1911 |
| Caledonien | 4,130 | Malber | 8th June 1911. |
| Sydney | 4,118 | Sellier | 6th July 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | Bruno | 31st July 1911. |
| Salazie | 4,147 | | 3rd Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | | 28th Sept. 1911. |
| Nera | 5,533 | Casanova | 26th Oct. 1911. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons, | Captains. | To Sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 19th May 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | Bruno | 16th June. |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

## SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homayun | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 10th May |
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 25th May |
| Homayun | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 13th July |
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 27th July |

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded. Number of inventions patented

### HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:— HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 325,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent., on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ... Yen. 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ... " 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ... " 16,850,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

### GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3¼" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

### A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same case and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens ... ... " 160

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

### CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MONGINIS' | CHOCOLATE | CREAMS |
| MONGINIS' | CHOCOLATE | ALMONDS |
| MONGINIS' | CHOCOLATE | NOUGAT |
| MONGINIS' | CHOCOLATE | PRALINES |
| MONGINIS' | CHOCOLATE | PEPPERMINTS |

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

### VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

### VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

### ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows :—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

### DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

### BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL HAS EVERYONE'S LOUDEST LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., GRAHAM'S BUILDING. FORT, BOMBAY.

### GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

### V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayophal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

# A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON GOODS AND REMNANTS

will take place at the Premises on

TUESDAY, the 2nd May, and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1911.

Between the hours of 9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

On the first day of the Sale the Premises will be open to Members only, and on the second day to Members and Non-Members also.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

IT is hereby notified that the date fixed for the submission of Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Old Small Causes Court Buildings, has been extended from the 2nd to the 9th May, 1911, at one o'clock P.M.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 28th April, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders superscribed "TENDERS FOR PAINTS," are invited and will be received by The Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Nanlakha) up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 16th May 1911 at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

The paints will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depôt, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender.

The undermentioned are the items required :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | 1 | Paint dry | Prussian Blue ... | 5 cwts. |
| " | 2 | " " | Ultramarine Blue | 5 " |
| " | 3 | " " | Oxide Red ... | 250 " |
| " | 4 | " " | Yellow Ochre ... | 50 " |
| " | 5 | " " | Brunswicks Green. | 2 " |
| " | 6 | " " | Moist Black ... | 1,000 " |
| " | 7 | " " | Brunswicks Green.. | 250 " |
| " | 8 | " " | Purple Brown ... | 300 " |
| " | 9 | " " | Yellow Ochre ... | 250 " |
| " | 10 | " " | Ready mixed for use, Oxide Red... | 3,000 " |

2. All Paints must be of genuine country manufacture and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what works in India they will be made. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of Tender.

4. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1911.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges will not be considered.

6. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any Tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated, 22nd April 1911.

NOTICE.

WAGON STOCK FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and delivery to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, during 1911-1912, of the under-mentioned WAGON STOCK and quotations may be made either for the Standard or Sheffield Twinberrow Type, or for both :—

| | To be delivered at— Naihati | Sara. |
|---|---|---|
| 27' 7" Four-wheeled Iron Covered Jute Wagons, 5' 6" Gauge ... | 60 | ... |
| 43' 0" Bogie Iron Covered Jute Wagons, Metre Guage ... ... | ... | 100 |
| 18' 0" Four-wheeled Iron Low-sided Wagons, Metre Guage ... ... | ... | 23 |

2. The Contractor will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except wheels and axles, buffers, (complete, including buffer-heads, sockets, nuts and cotters) axle boxes, and bearing, draw and buffer springs, which will be supplied by the Railway.

3. The Broad Gauge stock must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati. The Bogie Covered Goods Wagons, Metre Gauge, must be constructed and delivered at Sara, one vehicle being put together with service bolts in the Contractor's yard, and passed before any finished parts are despatched to Sara. The Iron Low-sided Wagons must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati, on Broad Gauge Trucks, the Wheels, Axles, Axle Guards and brake gear being removed to enable them to travel over the Broad Gauge lines.

4. Delivery of completed Wagons will be required to commence as soon as possible, after receipt of the Wheels and Axles, &c., and the entire number must be delivered before the 31st March, 1912.

5. Copy of specification, formal agreement, tracings and form of Tender with full particulars of contract can be obtained at the office of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned upon receipt of a valid Tender.

6. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for Wagons for E. B. S. Railway," and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received up to noon of the 31st May, 1911.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, Dated the 21st April, 1911.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
THE GRAND NATIONAL.
WHAT A SUCCESS ON SATURDAY.
The audience demanded a second showing of this exciting picture and was repeated at the end of the programme.
A MARVELLOUS SERIES OF PICTURES.
COME AND SEE THE RACE
THE WATER-JUMP,
THE BUSH FENCE,
THE PARADE,
etc., etc., etc., etc.
TWENTY-THREE STARTED —FOUR FINISHED,
EVERY FENCE SPELLS DISASTER.
In the Grand National the finest jockeys meet their match and upsets are frequent.
TO-NIGHT.
Our New Comedian
"BABY LUS."
The trained panther made the simply shake with laughter on
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Another Comedian added to the list we have introduced to Bombay,
"FOOLSHEAD, MAX LINDER, TOTO, TOUTONLINE, BEITY, etc.
A
RECORD PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

## SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.
TUESDAY, 2ND MAY,
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

## Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

# CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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TRY THE
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nakuru, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kisumu, |
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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| Bombay, | Cebu. | San Francisco, |
| Calcutta, | Shanghai, | Washington, |
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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
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| Colombo | Seremban (F. M States.) | Tientsin |
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBY MICA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Dayabhoy Chotalal Vakil, the mortgagor, the following :—

About 150 cases Ruby Mica, from Beer Bohm mines.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Curry Road, the whole of the building materials of the following chawls:—

Ward Nos. 317 (2) 319 (2), Street Nos. 74 A and 76 A, at Curry Road, (2) two ground floor chawls, which were belonging to Messrs. Byramji P. Todiwala and others.

Ward No. 319 (4), Street, No. 76 C at Curry Road, a ground floor chawl with a corrugated iron shed, behind and the privies,

Ward No. 317 (1), Street, No. 74, at Curry Road, a shed partly tiled and partly of corrugated iron.

Ward No. 316 (1), Street No. 73, at Curry Road, a country tiled shed which was belonging to Karim, Peer Mahomed.

Ward No. 2412 (5), Street No. 2 D, at Curry Road, a three-storeyed chawl, which was belonging to Mr. Sambhooji Malaji.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by order of the executors of a deceased gentleman, in the compound of the late Mr. Hunsraj Carramsay at Hunsraj Lane, Near Byculla Bridge, Byculla, the surplus stock containing sofas, carved chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, one old harmonium, pier tables, cotton mattresses, marble top tables, charpois hanging chandeliers, bedsteads, one shigram and one phaeton etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the widow of a deceased Bhatya gentleman, the following valuable jewellery.

One white round jeewan pearl-necklace, in two strings, with emerald pendant.

Pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, pearl nose rings, diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, gold choori "kakna," "pochi," buckle shape "kadas," bamboo and almond shape bangles, ear-rings, etc., etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Abdoolbhoy Nancy—

1 bunch of 10 strings 148 white pearls about 70 1-2 chows.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government] Dockyard compound, and next to the Sailors' Home, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, artistic made cabinets, parian, Dresden and terracotta figures, fancy ornaments, Satsuma and old China vases, blackwood carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet-tone cottage piano, Jost punkha motor, iron, safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, engravings and oil paintings, copper utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of H. Johnston, Esq., R. I. M. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, opposite the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and neatly design made to order dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher and Co., best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, blackwood chiffoniers, velvet lined new design drawing-room suits in 10 pieces, upholsters chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, one sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano and pianola, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments, oil paintings, figures, marble fancy pillar with basket, dressing and wash hand tables, one marble clock showing dates, months and phases of the moon, Jost radio fan, carved screen, brass and iron bed-steads, medicine chest, Singer sewing machine, real Chubb's safe with keys, fancy teapoys, easy chairs, fancy busts, writing desk, bronze figure time piece, Singapore and Hongkong made chairs, table and hall lamps, thermos flask silverware, one lot of books history of nations, beaded chicks, large and small ice boxes with refrigerator, Persian carpets, new China mattings, copper utensils, one lot garden tubs and pots, zari, etc., etc., the property of Major A. S. Capper and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Goods Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
1 bag indigo.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHOGANY STAINED NEW FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J.S. Mody and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade, Road Fort, by order of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, the entire furniture, of his show room, such as mahogany stained tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, single and double door mirror almyrahs, writing tables, octagonal tables and teapoys, hat stands, show cases, easy, low and rocking chairs, tile topped teapoys, office chairs, writing tables with side drawers, phonographs, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Second Floor No. 4, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Scottish Church and close to the Old Apollo Hotel, valuable and neat French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture made to order, tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror almyrah, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads glass, crockery and platedware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments, carpets, cooking utensils, etc., the property of H. Chick, Esq, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 1st May, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st May, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, iron safes, folding harmonium, nearly new typewriter, solid leather trunk, and Gladstone and kit bags, Squaret grand pianos.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Canjee Bhimji, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand brougham.

SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A BAKERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Jehangir Hormusjee Writer, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1911, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, at Fort Street, Frere Road, Fort, next to Frere Hotel.

The right, title and interest of the above insolvent in a Bakery, situate at the above place.

Private offers for the right, etc., will be received by the Auctioneers previous to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Old Building Materials, at the Rear of Hong-Kong Bank Premises Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the materials of the old structure, which is now to be demolished.

25 per cent, of the sale price must be paid at the time of auction and the balance within ten days of purchase.

The entire structure down to ground level must be demolished and all material removed from the premises on or before the 1st of June, failing which the Bank shall have the power to remove it at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

The Bank reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th May at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Govindram, such as wardrobe with chest of drawers, silk odhnis, gold-bordered pitambers, woollen shawls, turbans shedas, garman silver vessels, copper and brass pots, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the consignee :—
On account of the consignor, the remaining lot of the hosiery :—
50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
25 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
On account of the concerned—
1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.
On account of the concerned—
15 boxes still hock (wine).
6 dozen Hall's cocoa wine.
19 boxes Velento table wine (Valentia Raisin wine.)
On account of the concerned.—
100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
On account of the concerned—
50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flower pattern red and blue flower tubes.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911 sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), office furniture of a mercantile firm consisting of teakwood large cupboards, cupboards with book cases at top, writing tables, book stands, large shelves, screen, bentwood chairs, office chairs, easy chairs, one large Chubb's safe, Chubb's padlocks, Gleesdon book case, also one teakwood double bedstead by Wimbridge.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FRUNITURE, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, out of Fort, Bombay, High Court.

Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jeevavahoo vs. Sakervahoo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers by order of R.D. Sathna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit, and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit on 23rd day of February 1911, will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Family House of the late Mr. Luskmidas Khimji, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, the following household furniture, English tables, blackwood drawing-room chairs, cushion sofa, pier table, easy chairs, English rocking chairs, pier glass, blackwood almyrahs, revolving top writing-table, one safe, large pictures in gold frames, by Raja Ravi Varma, gas chandeliers, American clock, wairoge bedstead, chairs, screens, benches, garden-seats besides old books, files, clothings, old unserviceable wood and iron.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained for the undersigned on the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1911.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
GIRAS, AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET.

[LONDON, April 28.] [BOMBAY, April 29.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 81 1-16 | un | chgd |
| do. Rentes ... | 95 3-4 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.. | 95 3-4 | un | chgd |
| do. Govt. Securities.. | 84 1-4 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 11-16 | | 3-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 24 13-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. in New York ... | 51 5-8 | | 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris. | 25-30 1-2 | 1-2 | |
| do. at Berlin... | 20-44 1-2 | | 01 |
| do. at New York... | 4-86 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 p.c. | since | e |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th Mar. | | |
| do. Indian Bank 3 months' sight... | 2 1-2 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank 6 months' sight... | 2 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 1-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 2 1-4 | | 1-2 |
| Interest 7 day Market Loans.. | 2 1-2 | | 1-8 |

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall by China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about 100,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS. £

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay ... | 110,000 |
| Bar Gold to Bombay ... | 200,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta ... | 60,000 |
| Coins to Bombay ... | 10,000 |

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Quiet. | Easier. |
| Futures | ... | Steady. |
| East Indian | ... | ..... |
| Manchester | Firm with a fair demand. | |
| Total Sales | ... | 7,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | | 1,000 |
| Imports | ... | 10,000 |
| Mid Americans | | 6·27 —03 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | | 10 3-8 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Apl.-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·93 | 7·92 | 7·85 | 7·79 | 7·55 |
| +05 | +04 | +04 | +04 | +03 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | |
| 7·16 | 6·95 | 6·92 | 6·90 | |
| —01 | —02 | —01 | —01 | |

New York Official noon call May 15-11 July 15-28.

NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| | Bales. |
| Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... | 9,000 |
| Receipts at U. S. Last year ... | 9,600 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | Nil |
| Exports to Continent ... | 2,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | 15·35+10 |
| Futures—Month of May 15-16+13 | Advanced on notices promptly stopped and declined partially under realizing. |
| Futures—Month of July 15-27+08 | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton | ...15 3-16 unchgd |
| Futures—Month of Mar. | ...15·16+08 |
| Do. do May | ...15·35+08 |
| Closing Tone of Spot Cotton | ...Firm. |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports | 45,000 |
| Do. exports to Great Britain ..... | 6,000 |
| Do. do. to France and Continent | 41,000 |
| Do. do. to Japan ..... | ..... |
| Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ..... | 431,000 |
| Do. do. at Interior Ports ..... | 350,000 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... 7 5-32
Buyers &c.—Sellers.
Months—May-June.
Cocconada Ginned C. I. F. London ... d 6 20-32
G M Westerns C I F London... ... d 6 23-32

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Easier.
Red Karachi ...33 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Easier.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...32 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Buyers &c.—Sellers—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South New Wales ...34 1-4unchg
Do. Months—April—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship... 44 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship., 46 7-8 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 1-4—1-4;
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...70—1-4
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 3-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...5-3—Value.—Quiet.
METALS—.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ...£ 63 |
| Yellow Metal | ...d 6 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | ...£54 1-16 |

METALS—
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ..... 0 14 3
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ..... 10 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India,. 5 5 0
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal..... 10s.
ARRIVALS—
"Hidalgo."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 6 2-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Slow demand at barely last rates
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 6 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Market opened flat but improved towards the close.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 6 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Business small at easier rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ... .....
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.
General Tone—Quiet.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [29TH April, 1911.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 255 Bars Silver | 4,50,000 | London | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 Parcel Silver | 28 | | |
| 159 Bars Silver | 3,00,000 | | |
| 157 Bars Silver | 3,00,000 | do | International Bank |
| 20 Boxes Sovereigns | 15,00,000 | Alexandria | National Bank |
| 25 Bars Silver | 45,000 | London | do |
| 39 Bars Silver | 75,000 | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 119 Bars Silver | 2,25,000 | do | Chartered Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 27th April, 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ... | 75 | 87,881 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 37 | 43,694 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. 1s. 4 3-32d. has still been obtainable for wire. Being mail day little fresh business has been done. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 3-16d. June |
| Do. do Francs | ...171 1-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ...138 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...134 1-2 |
| Shanghai " | ...179 |
| Japan " | ...149 3-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 7-8 for cash and the settlement and has fluctuated during the day, closing rates being as under :—
We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. | 95 15 | 0 |
| Next Settlement | ... " | 96 0 | 0 |

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London closed yesterday 3-16 lower for both ready and forward at 24 11-16 and 24 12-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 lower at 53 5-8. The local market opened at 62 5-8 for ready bars and has remained steady.
We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... Rs. | 24 | 0 0 |
| Australian " ... | ... " | 24 | 0 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... " | 15 | 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex-duty | ... " | 62 | 10 0 |
| " 1st settlement ... | " | 62 | 11 0 |
| " 2nd Settlement... | " | 62 | 14 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market opened steady with prices slightly higher in some cases. There has again been little enquiry for contracts except for fine Broach May delivery, and for this quality there was a jump in prices this afternoon, business having been done up to Rs. 359 1-2. At the close the rate is Rs. 358. Other prices are steadier, but are more or less nominal in the absence of business.
For ready cotton there has been a fairly good enquiry and prices are steadier.
QUOTATIONS :—
OLD CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M G Broach ... | ... Rs. | 358 | May |
| Do do Khandesh... | ... " | 310 | do |
| F G do do ... | ... " | 298 | do |
| Fine do Khamgaon-Akola... | " | 318-19 | do |
| Do do Bengals ... | ... " | 306 | do |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... | " | 358 | do |
| Do H G Westerns ... | ... " | 339 | do |
| Do M G do ... | ... " | 345-3 | do |

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M G Broach ... | ... Rs. | 309 | March |
| Fully Good H G Bengals ... | " | 245 | January |
| Fine M G Bengal ... | ... " | 270 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 5,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | 1,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·97 | 7·93 | 7·86 | 7·79 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 | unchgd |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 7·55 | 7·16 | 6·98 | 6·92 | 6·91 |
| unchgd | unchgd | unchgd | unchgd | +01 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is irregular.
We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready " | ... Rs. | 11 14 | 6 B. T. |
| May " | ... " | 12 9 | 0 B. T. |

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi April-May... | Rs. | 7 0 | 6 B. T. |
| Yellow Guzerat ready ... | " | 7 13 | 0 B. T. |
| Brown Etawah ready ... | " | 6 9 | 0 B. T. |

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... Rs. | 51 | 8 0 |
| Mimbara | ... " | 52 | 8 0 |
| Yellow Hingangbat | ... " | 56 | 8 0 |
| Red Jubbulpore | ... " | 48 | 8 0 |
| Black Kutni | ... " | 44 | 0 0 |

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 35 | 0 0 |
| Forward | ... Rs. | 36 | 0 0 |

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 23 0 0 to 24 0 0
POPPYSEED :—Tone easier. We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 9 12 | 0 B. T. |
| May | ... Rs. | 10 8 | 0 B. T. |

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.
We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold | ... Rs. | 43 | 0 0 |
| Small | ... Rs. | 41 | 8 0 |

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July-August | ... ... Rs. | 6 14 | 0 B.T. |

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—
White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 4 12 0 B. T.

### SHARES.

#### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... | 1,640 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 61 |
| Bank of India ... | 65 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank ... | 77 |
| Indian Specie ... | 50 3-4 |

#### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... | 376 1-4 |
| Leopold ... | 54 |
| Mancekji Petit ... | 2,660 |
| New Great Eastern ... | 162 1-2 X D |

#### PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Berar ... | 535 |
| New Mofussil ... | 845 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 129 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 170 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ... | 230 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 1,135 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 16 |

#### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti-Valley ... | 480 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... | 15,086 bales |
| Wheat ... | ... | 11,881 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... | 66,390 " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | 16,646 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 298 " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | 14,727 " |
| Groundnuts... | ... | 1,918 " |
| Castorseed ... | ... | 14,709 " |
| Rice ... | ... | 7,921 " |
| Myrabollams | ... | 5,588 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | 7,789 " |
| Mowraseed ... | ... | Nil |
| Gram ... | ... | 3,049 " |
| Joowar ... | ... | 438 " |
| Maize ... | ... | 10 " |

# LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29.] [BOMBAY, April 30.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 81 1-4 | 3-16 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 95 3-4 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 96 | 1-4 | |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 64 1-4 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 9-16 | | 1-8 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 24 11-16 | | 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 53 1-4 | | 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25-30 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20-45 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York ... | 4-86 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th Mar. | | |
| do. Indian Bank 3 months' sight... | 2 7-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 1-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 2 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1-2 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by China selling.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | ...Steady— | Quiet. |
| Futures | ... | Steady. |
| East Indian | ... | ..... |
| Manchester | ... | Quiet. |
| Total Sales | ... | 5,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | | 500 |
| Imports | ... | 1,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 8·31+04 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | | 10 3-8 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Apl.-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·93 | 7·94 | 7·85 | 7·78 | 7·54 |
| +01 | +02 | unchgd | unchgd | —01 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | |
| 7·15 | 6·98 | 6·91 | 6·89 | |
| —01 | unchgd | —01 | —01 | |

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 12,000 |
| Receipts at " Last year ... | ..... |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 2,000 |
| Exports to Continent ... | 8,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | 15·45 +10 |
| Futures—Month of May 15·26+10 | Advanced on bull support and short covering and on unfavorable weather reports. |
| Futures—Month of July 15·36+03 | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton ... | 15 1-4+1-16 |
| Futures—Month of Mar ... | 15·36+10 |
| " May ... | 15·45+11 |
| Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Firm. |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Sales ... ... ... | 65,000 |
| Do. Speculation ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Exportation ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Forwarded Consumer ... ... | 65,000 |
| Do. Actual Export ... ... | 6,000 |
| Do. Import of the Week ... ... | 20,000 |
| Do. Stock ... ... ... | 1,034,000 |
| Surat week's Sales... ... ... | 500 |
| Do. Indian Speculation ... ... | ..... |
| Do. Exportation ... ... ... | ..... |
| Do. Forwarded Consumers ... ... | 3,800 |
| Do. Actual Exports ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Week's Imports ... ... | 4,000 |
| Do. Stocks in Liverpool ... ... | 9,000 |
| Afloat Americans ... ... | 40,000 |
| Do. Indian ... ... ... | 21,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in London ... ... | 7,430 |
| | Bales. |
| Cotton Total Visible Supply ... | 3,000,000 |
| Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian | 223,000 |
| Do. Quantity in Sight ... | 11,040,000 |

### WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...33 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Easier.
Red Karachi ...33 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Easier.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs ...33 1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...34 1-4
Do. Months—April—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...44 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 7-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...70
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...66 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.—Antwerp.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...11 3-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...5 3 1-2.—Steady.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 4 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Opened dull and closed steadier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 10 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Easier.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 4 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Closed Steady.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Quiet and rather easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ... .....
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Prices rather easier. Nothing doing yet.

# DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cumming s—514 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Umarsey.
Castalia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 48 cwts chutney, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 74 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, A. Khimji; 750 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—91 cwts buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 20 casks chutney, Jall and Co; 60 cwts chutney, N. K. Jussawala; 105 cwts chutney, D. D. Framji and Co; 280 casks chutney, F. Nowroji; 10 cwts fishmaws, A. Hoosein; 35 casks chutney, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 18 cwts chutney, D. Dadabhoy; 4 bales cotton and woollen carpets, H. E. H. Mahomed and Sons; 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 105 cwts gum, 75 cwts capsicums and 22 cwts cardamoms, E. Sultanally, 300 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,982 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Langton Hall s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Castalia s— 1 bale cotton, The Swadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—500 cwts mustardseed and 7,500 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Irismere s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sidmouth s—60 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Iddesleigh s—2,600 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Buklurgen s—12,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkifels s—1,950 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 300 cwts cowhorns, E C Nanji; 50 bales himp, K Visram and Co; 25 cwts gum, P Jethabhai.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkifels s—55 bales cotton, M Jethabhai.

FOR GENOA.

Homayun s—252 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,003 cwts wheat, C Bogiano and Co.
Nuddia s—12,000 cwts gingellyseed, 12,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,009 cwts wheat, 1,006 cwts castorseed, 2,012 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,200 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—100 casks goat skins C J Mathews & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

King Edward s—1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—10 cases chutney M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, M. Busson Kaisha.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Conditions in Baluchistan remain unaltered.
A change in North-west India is apparent this morning, tending towards the formation of the permanent depression proper to the hot weather months.
Local rainfall occurred in Assam and Burma, with a few falls in the South of Madras. In the Arabian Sea, no development of yesterday's conditions occurred.
Chief rainfall amounts:—Moulmein, four inches; Dibrugarh, two; Sibsagar, one and a-half; Cherrapunji, five; and Ootacamund one and a-half.
Forecast.—Further rainfall in the South of Burma and in Assam; a few thunderstorms in the South of the Peninsula; dry weather elsewhere.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Unsettled weather has spread from Baluchistan eastwards; the skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north. In the Arabian Sea the conditions appear to have become normal. A few falls of rain occurred in Assam and South Madras, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Dibrugarh reports 2 inches of rain and Cherrapunji 5.
Forecast—A few falls are likely in the extreme north, in East'rn Bengal, and Assam; scattered rain in South Burma, and southern half of the Peninsula.
Earthquake report.—A slight shock was recorded in Simla yesterday at 11 hrs 3 min from a distance of about 1,700 miles.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures continue in defect.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect both during the day and night.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in Rajputana. The maximum is below normal in upper Sind also.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and round the Gulf of Cambay, and either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and in excess at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para; night temperature is below normal in west Central India.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.
The Konkan:—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. The air is damper than usual at Karwar. Temperature is normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.
General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in south India, but no precipitation has been reported from any station. Winds have become north-westerly at Bombay, but remain southerly over the rest of the Konkan. Weather, however, has not yet become settled in the north-east Arabian Sea. Conditions appear to be slightly disturbed off the south Coromandel coast.
A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar Mysore, the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th April, was 29·788 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st May.

350. Musketry.—The Miniature Range, Carnac Road is open on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. for practice until further orders.
351. Members in possession of any article of Equipment will please return the same to Head-Quarters at once.
352. Leave. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned N. C. Officers:—
No. 5567, Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. H. Downing, E Coy. from 1st April to 30th September 1911.
No. 3284 Cr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy, E Coy. from 1st May to 15th June 1911 both days inclusive.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Senate of Oxford University have agreed to admit a certain number of eligible students from the Ruskin Labour College to the University examination.

Equality for husband and wife in divorce and the custody of children is the object of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill presented in the House of Commons, by Mr. J. M Robertson.

Sir G. Frampton, R.A., Mr. G. Clausen, R.A., and Professor A. Beresford Pite have been appointed by the London County Council, a committee to carry out the decoration of Westminster Bridge for the Coronation.

A Chicago message says:—Mrs. Osborne, at Hunnewell, Kansas—where all the town offices, including the mayoralty, are now filled by women—has assumed command of the police force of the town, and quickly put the machinery of the law in motion against "blind tigers" (as illicit drinking saloons are called in the West). She personally headed several raids and, in the words of the disgusted saloon keepers, "got busy" to some purpose.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATTS.—April 22, at Quetta, the wife of Major G. Watts, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), of a son.

DEATH.

ROSE.—April 11, at Lahore, Frederick St. John Rose, of Temple Road, lately of Saltanpur, United Provinces.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Ordinary Monthly Meeting, 3 p.m. (B. T.)
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Big Attraction. "The Grand National 1911." A fine sporting film.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 6 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Obra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.—Mr. Ernest Wood will lecture in English at the Gaiety Theatre, this evening, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), Subject :—"The Life of man after Death and in the World Beyond." Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit will preside. The lecture will be illustrated with magic lantern. Tickets, for admittance, are for sale at the Theosophical Society. Doors will be closed at 6-30 p.m., after which there will be no admittance.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. E. S. Pereira, a Post Office clerk, has reported to the police that he gave a Hindu goldsmith Rs. 400 for the purchase of gold to be made into certain ornaments on the 12th ultimo. Since then the goldsmith has dissappeared. The police on inquiries ascertained that the goldsmith was the same Subha Vithal, who, it is alleged, has absconded with property worth about Rs. 50,000 from several people in Bandra, and for whom the Bandra police are also making enquiries.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Dayal Ranchhod and Jetha Ranchhod, two Hindus, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,052. Messrs. Kanga and Mazmudar, pleaders, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was a cashier in the Mumbadevi Temple. On the accounts of the temple being examined on the 19th ultimo a deficit of Rs. 2,052 was discovered. The first accused, on being questioned, made a statement in consequence of which both the accused were arrested. The first accused pleaded guilty, stating he had lost the money in speculation. The first accused was sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was acquitted.

## THE EARLY CLOSING OF TODDY SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with the greatest deference to H. E. the Governor in Council that I venture to remind the Government of a promise given to the people and to request them to redeem it.
The promise I refer to is contained in Resolution No. 4576 of the 11th May, 1909, wherein "to encourage the drinking of unfermented toddy," is laid down as one of the objects to be kept in view in framing regulations for the taxation and control of toddy.
The Collector of Excise has presently issued an order by which all toddy shops in Bombay, have been directed to be opened at 9-30 in the morning and to be closed at 9-30 at night.
Every one knows, Sir, that the tappers draw toddy from the trees at the dawn of day, and supply the shop-keepers with the beverage as soon as they possibly can.
Such fresh toddy is consumed before they go to their work by the poor classes of the people, whom it serves as food inasmuch as it contains albumen and nutritive properties. It is a favourite drink with all classes of the Indian population, and it is used by the orthodox class of the Parsi community in certain religious ceremonies side by side with fruits, flowers, etc. These ceremonies are for the most part performed before 9 o'clock a. m.
Owing to the abovementioned unnecessary and vexatious order issued by the Excise Department, the poor people have been deprived of a nourishing and innocuous beverage, and an indirect impetus is given to the use of more ardent spirits.
Labourers who work overtime and domestic servants, especially those in European families who employ Kolis, Doobras and other low caste servants, used to regale themselves wi h this least harmful of intoxicating beverages in common use in this country; and these too have been deprived of their favourite drink by the early closing of toddy shops.
Not only have the people been thus put to a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience, but also great injustice has been done to the toddy vendors. The toddy shops were formerly kept open from 6-30 a.m. to 10-30 p. m.; so that by the recent order the hours of sale have been curtailed by four whole hours while there has been no reduction at all in the fee for licence!
I, therefore appeal to H. E. the Governor in Council and pray that orders be issued to exempt the toddy vendors from this harassing order and that they be allowed to carry on their business as before, i. e., from to 6-30 a. m. to 10-30 p. m., which will be appreciated by the public as an act of kindness.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

Bombay, April 28.

## "INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

THE April number of "Indian Industries and Power" will, as usual, appeal to a large circle of industrialists. Copiously illustrated with some excellent pictures it deals ably with many branches of industry. Attention is devoted to the work being performed by the Indian Agricultural Department, especially in cotton experimenting in the United Provinces, while an illustrated article on the California Oil fields, and another on the great drainage scheme just inaugurated in Glasgow call for more than passing attention. The latter shows very clearly to what perfection such matters can reach even in large and over populous cities, and will not fail to arrest the attention of all interested in municipal and public health problems.
Indian Railways, Textile and Motoring interests are all carefully attended to, and we do not hesitate to say that the publishers have contrived the production of a very excellent number indeed.

## BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

A tennis "At Home" was held on Saturday on the Y. M. C. A. Court, Back Bay, where there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. The Challenge Cup was won by Mr. N. George, while the Doubles for Morning Competitors was won by Messrs. A. white and E. Beet. The prizes were given away Mrs. A. E. B. Gordon.

When waiting for a train at Harringay (G.N.R.) Station, a man named Kessel was blown by a strong wind from the platform. He escaped with injuries to his hand only.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## OOTACAMUND RACES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 29.

The following were the results of to-day's races:—
STAND PLATE—Rs. 200 to the winner, distance 1 mile.
Col Leevor's Joy Bell, 10st 12lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Mason's Mis

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Backbergen, 2447 tons, Captain D J de Hond, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo and Capt. J M Betti, Mr. and Mrs Mody and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain A McLennan, sailed on Saturday for Pondichery &c. with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Frigonia, 1055 tons, Captain F H Hofman, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with ballast.

The steamer Ellerslie, 2487 tons, Captain J Whitefield, sailed on Saturday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Banca 3793 tons, Captain Colleyer, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Dandolo 3197 tons, Captain E. Geacopello sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

The steamer Irismere, 2326 tons Captain T. Hunter sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara 3438 tons Captain R. B. Kedslie sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber 3157 tons, Captain A. Foresti will sail today for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nadir 2041 tons, Captain R. White, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Shirley 2192 tons Captain R. B. Stone will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Sidmouth, 2604 tons, Captain J. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Bullmouth 2606 tons, Captain T, Powell will sail to-day for Aroe Bay with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell R. N. R. arrived here on Saturday from Karachi 27th April, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Langton Hall, 2881 tons, Captain T. Clement, sailed on Sunday for Marseilles and Manchester, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain G. H. Lewellin R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bullmouth 2,607 tons, Captain T. Powell, arrived here on Saturday from Balik Papau, 8th April via Singapore and Colombo with a cargo of fuel oil.

The steamer Cruigard, 2128 tons, Captain W. S. Barnes, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, 31st March via Coastports with a general cargo.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....W Hunt, C S 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston.....R I Marin
R I M S General Brackenbury.....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 29.

Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland.....W & A G & Co
Badric.....1613 Jones.....B & P S N Co
Birmingham.....2012 McCartor...T Morrison & Co
Beawada.....3270 Hamlyn.....M M & Co
Clavercak.....2410 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Gerd.....751 Andreasen.....F F Campbell & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams.....E Tajbhoy
Lindula.....2183 Butler.....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 King.....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....P & O Co
Salfi.....502 Baldwin.....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan.....2563 Born.....Shah S N Co
Warora.....2564 Maude.....N F.....M M & Co
Zillah.....24 2 Webber.....T Morrison & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Dates. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Cuyebassa | 3362 | Wadge | Antwerp | 1-5 | M M & Co |
| B King Edward | 2834 | Dames | Antwerp | 2-5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| D&S Langton Hall | 2382 | Clement | Manchester | 29-4 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| G Naddia | 1944 | Davidson | Genoa | 6-5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| K Ildesleigh | 2532 | Cutcheon | Hamburg | 8-5 | T Morrison & Co |
| M Irishmere | 2326 | Hunter | Dunkirk | 29-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| N Dumbarmoor | 2331 | Owens | Ruttordam | 1-5 | W & A Graham & Co |
| O Kanzler | 2865 | Schutt | Durban | 19-5 | A S & Co |
| P Clan Stuart | 2215 | Walker | Malabar Coast | 3-5 | J Finlay & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Beekbergen 2447 De Hind.....Antwerp...30-4 T Morrison & Co
2 Castalia.....4081 Hamilton...Liverpool.....7-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Cumming.....3103 Gourlay...Liverpool..6-5 W & A Graham & Co
4 Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello...Calcutta...30-4 Venice S N Co
5 Moltkefels.....3084 Schneider...Karachi.....4-5 W & A Graham & Co
6 Homayun.....2152 Mhlony.....Genoa.....10-5 B & P S N Co
7 Koerber...3163 Foresti...Trieste...1-5...A L S N Co
8 Clan McDougalla...2976 Sterling...Dunkirk...29-4 James Finlay & Co
12 Arabia...4038 Palmer...London...6-5.....P & O Co
15 Ceylon Maru.....3112 Pyne.....Kobe.....5-5 N Y Kaisha
16 Sidmouth.....2605 Jones.....Antwerp.....29-4 T Morrison & Co

M W D D

Shirley.....2219 Stone.....Calcutta.....1-5... T Morrison & Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Rothwell...Karachi...1-5...M M & Co

H W P D

Netzivati...699 Fakeera...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Juba.....134 Kassam...Goa...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

### ARRIVALS.

| Apl. | Vessels | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Linga | Rothwell | Karachi, Apr 27 |
| | Bullmouth | Powell | S Papan April 5 |
| 30 | Craigard | Barnis | Calcutta Apr 27 |
| | Lawada | Wellingham. | Calcutta Mar 31 |
| | Delhi | Bradshaw | Shanghai &c |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apl. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Salsette | Lewellen | Aden |
| | Islami | Green | M'tius via K'chi |
| | Trigchiars | Hofman | Rangoon |
| | Ranee | McLennan | Pondicherry |
| | Sidmouth | Jones | Antwerp |
| | Nadir | White | Calcutta &c |
| | Okara | Kedslie | Calcutta &c |
| | Irismere | Hunter | Dunkirk |
| | Banca | Colliyer | Calcutta |
| | Ellerslie | Whitefield | Amsterdam |
| 30 | Dandolo | Giacopello | Calcutta &c |
| | Beekbergen | de Hoad | Antwerp |
| | Langton Hall | Clement | Marseilles &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Shirley Stone for Calcutta.
" Koerber Foresti for Trieste &c.
" Bullmouth Powell for Aroe Bay.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia homeward bound passed Suez on the 26th instant, and the same Co's steamer Elysia outward bound passed Suez on the 28th instant and is due here on the morning of the 8th May.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Caledonia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 27th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., LA., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Prices. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 1st May, 1911.

### TRADE BOARDS.

The "Trade Boards" Act, passed a little more than a year ago in England, is on the lines of legislation with a similar scope in Australia and in some European countries. As it is being very prudently applied, it is likely that it will exercise a wide influence for good in the industrial conditions of home-workers. Its application at present affects only four trades, chain-making, lace-finishing, wholesale tailoring and paper-box making. The first two are not very extensive, but are carried on in small areas and almost entirely by a few simple hand operations. As the cost of labour forms an important item in the total cost of the work done, any increase in the wages list must not be so great as to lead to the replacing of the workers by machinery. There are difficulties in the adjustment of higher wages in the other trades as well but for the very opposite reasons. Tailoring and box-making are done nearly everywhere, the wages vary with the district, changes of fashion affect the work, while the use of machinery and the extension of factory-facilities may, at any moment, reduce the number of hand-workers. This variety in conditions make these four trades, as a whole, a fair test of the value of the Act, which after all is, so far, in the experimental stage. Chain-making, in its sweated sections, is carried on in outside workshops, mostly at Cradley, by 2,000 male and female workers. For a generation these people have earned so little that it was only by the co-operation of all the members of a family that they could manage to keep afloat. Few of the women's wages averaged six shillings a week, most of them got less than five. This low wage had not even the excuse of foreign competition which in the class of chains made by the Cradley women, was non-existent. When the Board undertook to ameliorate the conditions of the workers these they settled on a minimum of 2½d. an hour as wages. A woman of normal strength uses up two hundredweight of iron in a week of forty to fifty hours, in making the commonest sort of chain. Under the old rules she got three or four shillings for this labour. The new rate gives her over six shillings. But this scale was not established without a struggle, and even when agreed to, employers took advantage of the period before the date on which the new rates were compulsory, to lay in such a stock of chains made at the old rates that very little would be required for some time at the new minimum wage. The Women's Trade Union League resented this and demanded that the new rates should come into immediate operation with the result that the workers were looked out. As we know, the women were assisted through the crisis by the large sums subscribed for them, the look-out collapsed and the new rates were given with general consent. The condition of the once sweated workers and apprentices to the trade is now very much happier.

In the machine-made lace-finishing business, though there is serious competition by France, Switzerland and Germany, the handwork part of the trade is never likely to be given over to machinery. About 10,000 outworkers are engaged on it and the chief trouble here is that they are dealt with through 700 middle-women. These have varying, but one-sided, views as to the proportion they should retain for themselves of the price paid by the employers for lace-finishing, and many of them complicate the situation still further to their own advantage by lending money and making payments in kind to the poor workers. The best efforts of the employers to be fair to their employes too often failed under such a system. But a way out has been found, and the Board settled that the lace-finishers shall be paid a little less than threepence an hour up to September 1912, and the full threepence thenceforth. Where the worker fetches and returns the work without the intervention of the middle-woman she is to be paid an additional sum. In this trade the women were not so keen to form a Trade Union as the chain-makers, for one fact was in their favour, that lace cannot be warehoused in any quantity, Dame Fashion being too arbitrary in her decrees to make such a plan profitable. Most of the big firms now manufacture their own paper-boxes and about 9,000 women are employed earning in proportion to their skill. The use of machinery has increased largely in this trade, and the work is acutely divided and subdivided, with a corresponding reaction on the wages scale. The Board decreed an increase of about two-fifths on the present pay, and this is to be clear of deductions, such as that for paste or glue which the worker paid for hitherto. It is in the Ready-made and Bespoke Tailoring that the most puzzling problem besets the Board and that the worst sweating conditions exist. The work is so divided, some being done by machinery, some in factories, or by hand, that it presents an almost impossible riddle to the members of the Board. But they are diligently investigating, they have set up seven District Committees, and are aiming at fixing such a minimum wage as will do something more than maintain life decently. This will mean for the competent worker about fourpence an hour.

There are other home-employments that want overhauling in England, to prevent sweating such as that known as the "Hollow Ware" trade, the painting and graining of buckets, tin boxes, &c., which girls do at the generous rate of three halfpence per dozen and the embroidering of cambric handkerchiefs and linen tea-cloths, by women. On the former for 384 dots carefully stitched, the worker earns one penny or sevenpence a dozen for handkerchiefs that fetch eight or nine shillings. Eightpence, paid her for embroidering a cloth that is sold for fifteen or twenty shillings, is the reward of the woman who spends two whole days accomplishing this delicate work. During a discussion at the Home Office, on the subject of underground work-rooms, a former Mayor of Battersea, one of the deputation praying for some improving legislation, drew attention to such places in the West-end of London. "If you strike a line" said he, "from St James's Palace through Grosvenor Square into and down Oxford Street and make Regent Street as far as Waterloo Place your eastern boundary, you will enclose a very large number of thoroughfares in which tailoring trades of the highest order for ladies' and gentlemen's clothing abound, and probably in no similar area in the world, will you get a similar number of firms nor, I think, will you get a similar number of underground workshops in connection therewith. These firms obtain the custom of the aristocracy of the whole world. They employ the very highest skilled men and women to be found in connection with the making of clothing." The high rents offered for the upper portion of a house makes the owner of these shops place his workpeople in the basement, and the result is, as this speaker said, that the incidence of lung disease, of nervous complaints, of bad sight is far greater—as is proved by the demands for sick benefit—among underground workers than among the more fortunate ones who have work-rooms above ground. It is the same story in every trade, as in every profession; competition steadily destroys the chance of happiness in business relations, and the strain on both employer and employed to make both ends meet is becoming more stringent every day. Trade Boards may do something to relax this strain, but as long as the general public insist on cheap articles in every department of life's supply, sweating will go on. To conquer it the Boards must have the generous co-operation of that same public, a condition as likely as the millennium.

A BOON TO SEA TRAVELLERS. Anyone who has much experience of travelling by sea will say that a rolling ship causes the greatest discomfort which the passenger can suffer, and the naval architect who can devise a means of preventing such disconcerting motions of the vessel will earn the undying gratitude of thousands. The boon has been many times promised but never yet realised. Time and again our hopes have been raised by the announcement of some new and strange device, but always they have been disappointed. Twenty-five years ago, it was argued that rolling could be prevented by a free body of water in a chamber extending across the ship, but it was found impossible to master the water which rushed freely from side to side of the vessel. That notion however has never been entirely abandoned and now once more by means of some modification of this we are promised that the problem has been solved. Very encouraging results have been secured, it is reported, from a system on which its inventor, a German, named Frahen, lectured before the annual gathering of the Association of Naval Architects in London lately. He has endeavoured to obtain the desired effect by a column of water confined within a U-shaped tank located athwartships and extended from side to side. The tank is filled with water half way up its upright parts and the oscillations of this water act in an opposite direction to practically counteract the impulse of the waves beating against the side of the vessel. In actual practice, Herr Frahen says, the angle to which the ship heeled has been reduced from eleven to fourteen degrees to only two or three degrees. In fact the oscillations of the ship are reduced to just such an extent as will maintain the oscillation of the water in the chamber. If the device can be successfully introduced on the large passenger-carrying ships, it will add enormously to the amenities of life at sea and will rob the ocean of half its terrors. The device will also be of importance for naval considerations as it will provide the gunner with a steady gun platform, an almost indispensable condition for an effective aim.

CANADA AND THE BAHAMAS. To the Imperialist there is considerable interest in the references in the Home papers to the announcement by the Government of the Bahama Islands of their desire to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government. Upon the face of it it seems an uncommon request. The Bahamas, a comparatively insignificant group in the north of the Gulf of Mexico, are far from Canada, and their closest relations with other British territory would seem, for geographical reasons at any rate, to tend towards Jamaica. Nearer than this, however, are they to America, and reading between the lines in this connection it is not difficult to premise the motives of their present movement towards absorption by the Dominions. Already there are close trade relations between these little islands and the States. The distance between their capital of Nassau and the nearest American port is small enough to be covered by steamers within a few hours and the steamship service runs to and fro during the busiest season two or three times a week. The biggest part of the produce from the Bahamas goes direct to New York, and is carried by a big line of cargo vessels which pays a fortnightly call. All goods shipped in this manner of course pay the heavy import duties, which the American tariff imposes, and it is at the present moment, when there appears the prospect of freer trade relations between the States and the Dominions, that the people of the Bahamas put forward their claim. If the Reciprocity Agreement eventually comes into force, whatever harm it might do to important Canadian interests, it could do nothing but good to the Bahamas, and naturally they jump at the chance which may possibly be offered. The fate of the Reciprocity Agreement has yet to be decided; still, in any event, there seem reasons why the Islands' request should be considerately received. Amalgamation with Canada, whether reciprocity between her and the States becomes an accomplished fact or no, will certainly help them to obtain better trade terms than they could hope to secure unassisted, and if Canada cannot hold out to them open arms, they may be driven to seek American annexation. Even were it necessary, therefore, that Canada should make some little sacrifice, it would be better for her to do so.

BRITISH LEGAL REFORM. The forthcoming reforms in the British legal system will be curiously watched throughout the Empire. Although the problems to be dealt with on the present occasion are not such as have application to the Dominions, it is on the great British system that the judiciaries of all the smaller States have been founded and any phenomena arising from its greater development have to them more than academic interest. For years there has been an agitation at Home for some reform which would relieve the enormous congestion of the London courts, and tend to make litigation a less severely costly affair. Lord Loreburn, it is now stated, is determined to accomplish something in this direction, and it is pleasant to see he means to do so, if he can, without any extra cost to the ratepayers. This means that although he has been pressed by the Bar Council to make additional appointments to the High Court, Lord Loreburn realising what costly officers judges very properly are, has preferred to seek some other way. In this it is whispered softly he has received opposition from the judicial bench itself, whose occupants presumably are no fonder of extra work than are more ordinary folk. Lord Loreburn, however, had made up his mind that something must be done to improve the antiquated and dilatory circuit system, so that provincial work may be done with greater despatch and the judges may have more time to devote to the principal courts in London. The judges accordingly have made some efforts to meet his views, and have made proposals which have been duly considered by the Bar Council. These are not general, but apply principally to the South-Eastern Circuit or Home Circuit, where it is intended to try an experiment during the Autumn Assize. Briefly, it is proposed to concentrate the civil work at two towns on the circuit only, thus obviously saving several days which the civil judge would otherwise spend in travelling or in performing that brief and formal duty of "opening the commission." Whether the saving thus affected will be sufficient to meet the purpose, supposing the new practice to be applied throughout the country, it remains to be seen. Should it fail, it strikes one that much might be effected by a measure to secure the retirement of judges at an earlier age. The Bench would gain by the substitution for some of its older members of younger and more active men.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram says that General Sukhomlinoff, Minister for War, has proceeded to the Far East.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to present the Speaker with a mark of the respect and esteem of his colleagues in the Commons on the occasion of his recent silver wedding. A committee has been formed representative of all parties in the House, and the movement has wide support.

A PRIZE fund of £2,000 has been raised in Folkestone and Boulogne to provide awards for airmen who carry out a series of passenger flights between those towns on "amphibious" aeroplanes. Such machines, constructed to descend into and reascend from the surface of the water, have already been used successfully in the United States by Mr. Glenn Curtiss, and in France by M. Fabre.

THE King and Queen have honoured Mr. Isaac Snowman with sittings at Buckingham Palace for two portraits of their Majesties. They are life-size head and shoulders portraits and the King is shown in General's undress uniform and the Queen in a silver grey evening dress, wearing a collar of pearls and a pearl and diamond tiara. The paintings have been acquired by her Majesty, and are to be a present from her to the King.

THE Boy Scout movement, which had been making rapid headway in Finland, has met with a check, the Russian authorities not considering it a fitting recreation for Finnish boys. The Boy Scouts' headquarters have been searched by the police for arms and ammunition. The Governor-General has asked the St. Petersburg authorities for instructions, and it is possible that the boys will have to give up any general assemblies, or at the very least, send a daily record of their doings to the police.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### FRENCH STATE SECRETS.

### Morocco.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 15.

ALTHOUGH due allowance must be made for the fact that the strictest reserve relative to the communication of documents by M. Rouet to M. Maimon is maintained in official quarters, it looks as if the case was much more serious than was imagined by the French newspapers which came out yesterday morning, with the first account of the affair. It was charitably assumed that the young Vice-Consul had simply lent to M. Maimon certain papers which would be of use to him in his financial enterprises, such, for instance, as his ambition to obtain the contract for the Homs-Baghdad line. Now it is alleged by different journals that this was only a part of the leakage, as other information of supreme diplomatic importance has somehow filtered out. Whether this can be connected with the relations between M. Rouet and M. Maimon, or can be attributed to either or to both of them, has yet to be seen. It is still possible, though it seems scarcely probable, that the leakage to which I allude may have come from another source. Be this as it may it is affirmed that confidential notes addressed to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, and documents relating to France's policy in the Levant, have been communicated to Germany, who, as France and England have been engaged in concerted action in the East that has not invariably met with Russia's approval, took care to bring this to the notice of the Tsar's Government, which, as was to be expected, was not pleased. Stress was laid by Germany on notes and papers which might convey the impression that France was favouring England at the expense of her ally, all documents of a different tendency being carefully kept back.

ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

There is also a story that France's secret treaty with Spain has found its way to Germany, who has thus got wind of the agreement relative to the division of Morocco if that country were to drift into hopeless anarchy. It is even affirmed that other documents of quite equal importance have been revealed; and that this explains the visits lately paid by several of the French Ambassadors to the President of the Republic. Offers of documents are also said to have been made to the English Foreign Office, which, of course, declined them, a friendly hint on the subject being given to the Quai d'Orsay. On the other hand, M. Mevil states to-day in the "Echo de Paris" that about eighteen months ago, M. Maimon sent to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs an offer of a voluminous diplomatic correspondence emanating from another Government. This offer was not accepted, but from that date the attention of the French Government was drawn to M. Maimon. The Criminal Detective Department made full inquiry about him, and it was ascertained that he had formerly played a prominent part in Turkey. The "Petite Republique", which is usually also very well informed, gives an interesting account of M. Maimon's initiative with reference to the famous Baghdad Railway. It says that after the concession of the Konieh-Baghdad-Koweit line to a German company in 1901, several persons applied for concessions of the line with a view to the construction of a French network which should counterbalance the German railway, and with this object solicited the support of the French Embassy at Constantinople. Applications were made, among others, for lines in Albania, Syria, and Armenia, and for the Homs-Baghdad concession, which would connect the German and French systems. All these requests for contracts raised delicate questions of international policy, as they bore in France's relations with Italy and Russia. These matters had been carefully studied by M. Pichon, and M. Cruppi, as soon as he assumed office, devoted his best attention to them, and after consultation with M. Bompard, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, drew up a programme for submission to the Porte and the Powers concerned. It is argued that, in such circumstances, M. Maimon had every reason to endeavour to ascertain the views which had been set forth, and the instructions which had been given by the Minister.

MULEY HAFID'S MISRULE.

A very clear idea of the deplorable situation at Fez is given by the "Patrie's" correspondent in that town. He says that things cannot possibly go on at this rate, for a town with a population of 150,000, including a number of Europeans, must not be left at the mercy of a nation in revolt against its Sovereign. As Muley Hafid turns a deaf ear to his people's outcry, the Consuls at Fez should consult the European Governments, and then intervene. It is only when the Consular body calls on him to abdicate in favour of the candidate chosen by Europe, that Muley Hafid will make up his mind to abandon the Throne which his debauchery and crimes forbid his occupying any longer. It is only his destitution that can put an end to a state of things which may go on for months, as he is governing against the will of his people, whose affection he will never regain. If Europe or France helped him to crush the revolt, this would be done against the will of all the Moroccans, and would serve only to maintain a tyrant on the throne. Muley Hafid has not a friend left, even among his negro servants. His own secretaries have not been paid for six months, and are lying of hunger. It is two years since provisions for the Palace, like flour, sugar, meat, and coffee, have been paid for. How could he be loved or respected when he only thinks of gratifying his lowest instincts and only spends money on the orgies, which cease not day and night, at the Palace, and in which, to forget his approaching end, he has not ceased to wallow in these latter days of panic and disturbances? This situation is prejudicial to trade, and the lives of Europeans are no longer safe. The sole way out of all this misery is for the Powers, to instruct their Consuls to call on Muley Hafid to abdicate. The four Powers represented at Fez are France, Spain, England, and Germany. Spain has never forgiven Muley Hafid the check to the Merry del Val mission. Germany has had so much trouble with Muley Hafid that she must realise that he is impossible, although it was she who originally pushed him forward. England, the writer argues, would be favourable to the return of Abdul Aziz, who has always been friendly to her, and France would find in him a man who has learnt much by travel since his departure from Fez, and who is still popular with the nation. Prompt intervention can alone put an end to all this disorder, and nip in the bud the chances of a new Pretender, Muley Ismael, whose claims, as long as they were not recognised by all the tribes, would simply have the effect of keeping the country in a state of anarchy. The latest news of Fez comes from Madrid, where it is reported that there has been another engagement, in which the Sultan's force has been worsted. It is perfectly plain that nothing is to be gained by bolstering up a brutal and rapacious tyrant like Muley Hafid, and with him a system of cruelty and oppression which has goaded the tribes to revolt. The mistake was made when Abdul Aziz was allowed to go, and this through fear of offending Germany, who for some strange reason chose to patronise Muley Hafid.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

M. Cruppi has given a reassuring account of the situation in Morocco to the Chamber's Committee on Foreign Affairs. He says that the latest telegrams which have been received warrant him to declare that things were not so serious as had been asserted, and that a marked improvement has set in. The French Military Mission has put heart into the Sultan's troops, and Muley Hafid has been able to settle arrears of pay with the money with which he has been provided. The Minister for Foreign Affairs added the confident prediction that the improvement in the situation would be further accentuated, as the crops are nearly ripe, and the tribes have returned to their respective districts in order to resume their agricultural pursuits. Conflicting reports have been current for several days, but, as a matter of fact, serious politicians have paid little attention to these rumours. One report was to the effect that the Spanish Government was arranging with the French Government for joint and vigorous action in Morocco. The other rumour was of quite a contrary character. It was that the Spanish Government, annoyed at the energy which it believed France to be displaying, was making preparations for separate and distinct action. M. Cruppi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, took absolutely no notice of these reports when he spoke at the Senate on Friday. While admitting that there was some cause for anxiety with regard to Fez, in consequence of which certain measures had been adopted, he addressed the Upper House in a fairly sanguine tone, and added that, if the safety of European colonies at Fez was threatened it would be the duty of France to try to succour them. He hoped, however, that the Maghzen forces would suffice to restore tranquillity, which was certainly the best solution of all. Such was the tenor of M. Cruppi's explanation which was regarded as quite satisfactory by the Senate; and it was mainly owing to its very reassuring nature that so little heed was paid here to the rumours to which I have alluded. At that very date it had been settled that M. Cruppi and M. Delcasse among other members of the Cabinet should accompany the President of the Republic to Tunis, and such an arrangement would not have been made if the general situation had not given ground for any apprehension. It will be remembered that, when the French Government decided to reinforce the corps of occupation in the Casablanca hinterland, it gave due notice of its resolution to the States which are signatories to the Algeciras Act, all of which returned favourable answers, as they well understood the motives which had led to its adoption. The Spanish Government also informed these States of its readiness to act in conformity with the mandate which it had received at Algeciras, and, as ever one knows, it has since made various preparations. But this is all. If the situation in Morocco became seriously aggravated, both France and Spain might be expected to intervene, as M. Cruppi intimated on Friday; but, as will be seen from his recent explanation to the Chamber's Committee, he regards the crisis, such as it was, as over, and so looks forward to a period of tranquillity. With Muley Hafid on the Throne, however, how long can quiet really be reckoned on? Can there be peace while he is there?

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

Serious reports are circulating in the best-informed political circles in St. Petersburg, that M. Stolypin contemplates coping with the crisis of his fate by dismissing the Duma, on May 15 (Russian date) until the autumn, that is to say, a month before the proper end of the session. May 15 is the date when he is bound to present the rejected but already promulgated law for confirmation by the Legislative body. That it will be again thrown out there is no doubt, and the only thing then left for the Prime Minister to do will be to prorogue the Duma at once and count upon the calming down of political passion and a change of attitude or grouping by the time of the reassembling in the autumn or else to accept the situation, to his own detriment and confusion. On Friday next, the Prime Minister intends to make his much-expected speech in the Council of State in answer to questions in both the Council and the Duma concerning his un-Constitutional and illegal action in promulgating the law, rejected by the two Legislative Chambers, for the introduction of Zemstvos, or county councils, in the north and south-western provinces. Great interest is already being manifested in the coming event. The application for seats to hear the speech and the debate thereon is so great that hundreds have been refused, after the issue of tickets far more than double the usual accommodation allotted to the public.

RIOTING IN THE WINE DISTRICTS.

Just when quiet seemed to be about to return to the Champagne district, the storm has suddenly broken out again with renewed and unexampled violence. Village mobs near Rheims have broken into cellars at night, and smashed hundreds of thousands of bottles, pouring the wine into the gutters until it flowed like water, and causing £10,000 worth of damage to one proprietor alone. All this, we are told, was in consequence of a vote at the Senate which advocated the abolition of all official demarcations on account of the civil strife and quarrels which they caused. The vote was passed about six o'clock in the evening, and at nine o'clock, with astonishing rapidity, the villagers in the wine-growing district of the Marne had been informed, and were organising mobs to break into cellars, blow up certain establishments with dynamite, and in a general way manifest their discontent by disorder and violence. What there was behind this rapid sequence of cause and effect remains to be explained. The Chamber, as I wired to you the day before, seemed to have settled the whole matter by agreeing with the Government to allow the question of demarcation to be judged and revised by the Council of State, which, by the law passed two years ago, was expressly entrusted with the duty of demarcations. But the subject again came up before the Senate on Tuesday afternoon. M. Rambourgt, Senator for the Department of the Aube, intended to interpellate the Government on the subject, and a discussion of some three hours ensued. In view of the vote in the Chamber, M. Rambourgt finally consented to drop his interpellation, remarking as a compliment to the Council of State, "Nous avons enfin des juges," as if that settled the question. Almost immediately afterwards, however, M. Denoix took up the following motion that had been dropped by M. Rivet: The Senate, confiding in the Government and hoping that it will, as soon as possible, bring forward a bill for the repression of fraud, apart from the territorial demarcation, which only divides Frenchmen against themselves, passes to the order of the day.

PREMIER'S VIEWS.

This proposal was hotly discussed by those in favour of the demarcation and those opposed to it, and M. Monis himself took part in the debate. He could not very well object to the motion, as he had himself declared only a week ago, that he had not much faith in official demarcations for the repression of fraud. As the motion expressed confidence in Government, and did not absolutely provide for the total abolition of demarcations, M. Monis accepted it. It was passed by 213 votes for and 62 against. After the vote had been passed, the representatives of the different committees of Bar-sur-Aube and Bar-sur-Seine, who had been watching the debate in the Senate, held a meeting, in which they drew up a resolution declaring that "the resolution passed by the Senate with a very large majority gave them great satisfaction, the more so as it led them to hope that the former conditions would be re-established and new, methods for repressing fraud adopted. Thus it was evident that the Aube was satisfied but what about the Marne? What pleased one Department was sure to displease the other, and though M. Monis probably anticipated violent protests from the Marne, he could hardly have expected that in less than three hours after this vote, entire villages would be on foot, and that the protest would take the form of "sabotage" and outrageous attack on private property. It was only during the night that the situation became grave, when despatches came in relating the various outbreaks, and it was evident then that the Government was between two stools. The state of things became so serious that the Government, which, until a few days ago, seemed to be on a firm basis, was spoken of to-day as being in a very precarious position, and even a crisis was predicted. In the course of the night, the Government contented itself with issuing strict orders to the authorities in the disturbed districts, and troops were to be made use of unhesitatingly to preserve the peace. But even where soldiers were sent they arrived mostly when the mischief had already been done. Like the people of the Aube, the wine-growers of the Department of the Marne kept delegates in Paris, to watch the course of events closely, and to see that the rights granted to the winegrowers of the Marne by the Decree of Demarcation should remain intact. When the vote of the Senate showed the trend of events

## THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

### NOTABLE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

### Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour on One Platform.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Lord Mayor, to-day, presided at a great representative meeting at the Guildhall, at which a resolution was passed in favour of arbitration between Britain and America.

Mr. Asquith moved the resolution, and Mr. Balfour seconded it.

Mr. Asquith said that the two great English-speaking democracies had come to see that war between them was an unthinkable crime. A compact obliterating war would be a most signal victory of reason. Such a compact, Mr. Asquith said, had no ulterior political purposes, and did not contain a message of menace to any part of mankind. It was not an alliance, defensive or aggressive. While it was not for them to dictate or preach to other nations, he was sure that an Anglo-American agreement to renounce war would be a step of immeasurable, incomparable significance in the progress of humanity.

Mr. Balfour said it was true that to make international law too far in advance would be folly, but he believed that the mass of all classes in Britain and America favoured arbitration. If statesmen and diplomatists were able to embody it in a treaty, he did not fear that either contracting party would break away from it, in a moment of stress.

## THE VETO BILL.

### Government Determined to Pass it.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, speaking at Newcastle, yesterday, said that the Government's resolution to pass the Veto Bill was unamended and unalterable. Referring to subsequent legislation Mr. Samuel said that besides the Home Rule bill, a bill abolishing plural voting would be passed.

The Master of Elibank, speaking at Birmingham, declared that when plural voting had been abolished, the Liberals would capture eleven midland seats at present held by the Conservatives.

## AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISM.

### Great Set Back by Votes of the People.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 28.

The figures of the referenda upon amendments to the Constitution, giving the Federal Parliament general powers over trade and industry, and the proposal to nationalise all monopolies, are practically complete, there being 440,000 for, and 680,000 persons against.

The Labourites lament that provincialism has overridden larger federal interests, and complain of the Opposition using large funds and profiting by the support of the big newspapers.

On the other hand, the Opposition rejoice at the people's utter disapproval of the wild, unlimited schemes and the overbearing methods of the Labour Socialists, with the result, they say, that renewed confidence will be imparted to industrial life and the Commonwealth will be able to benefit by its present splendid prosperity.

## THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

OTTAWA, APRIL 29.

Mr. Bordan, leader of the Opposition, in the Dominion House of Commons, proposed to adjourn the debate on the Reciprocity Bill for two months, to enable the Premier and his colleagues to attend the Imperial Conference and the Coronation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that Government was pledged to put the agreement through, and intended to do so. The Opposition's persistence in obstruction would entirely prevent his going to London.

## TURIN EXHIBITION.

TURIN, APRIL 29.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena, to-day, opened the Industrial Exhibition here, in the presence of a distinguished throng. The Queen touched the electric button which caused the doors of the various sections to open and started the machinery and fountains.

## ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

VAVAU, (TONGA ISLANDS), APRIL 29.

**The Victorian astronomer, Mr. Baracchi, reports that his observations of the eclipse of the sun were considerably hampered by passing clouds, and that the result of his labours was only partially successful.**

[The "Daily Mail" says:—Although the total eclipse of the sun, which is due to occur on April 28, will only be visible along a narrow track extending from the South-eastern coast of Australia to the islands about Samoa, it has attracted a strong contingent of official and private observers. Three English parties, one of which is in charge of Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer, it is stated in "Nature," have arranged to observe the eclipse from Neiafur, the chief town of Vavau, one of the Friendly group. The eclipse occurs at Vavau about 9-15 p.m., on April 28, and totality lasts 217 seconds.]

THE French Senate has adopted a Bill providing for commencing the construction of two battleships during the present year.

## THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

### Major Bremond Safe.

### NO FURTHER ATTACKS ON FEZ REPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, APRIL 29.

M. Cruppi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that according to the latest despatches, Major Bremond's mahalla is intact, twelve miles from Fez. M. Cruppi does not believe that Major Bremond is dead.

The Casablanca column, as a result of forced marching, is now fifty miles from Fez.

TANGIER, APRIL 29.

It is officially stated that Major Bremond's mahalla arrived at Fez, on the 26th instant.

BERLIN, APRIL 30.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgeine Zeitung*, commenting on the situation in Morocco, says France cannot be blamed for considering all means for ensuring the lives of her officers in Morocco, but hopes that events will permit France to adhere to her programme and not to exceed the Act of Algeciras. Any transgression of the Act, says the Journal, would restore complete freedom of action to the Powers and would therefore lead to consequences which cannot be disregarded. The paper further says it must be admitted that higherto France has not given occasion for anticipating so far-reaching a development.

A message from Rabat states that a courier from Mequinez confirms the report that the town was captured by Berbers on the 19th instant, after five days' fighting. It is stated that the Jews obtained peace for a large sum.

A message from Fez, dated April 23rd, states that there have been no further attacks on that town. A message further says that some of principal beleaguering tribes are quarrelling among themselves.

## THE RISING IN CHINA.

### Casualties among the Revolutionaries.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The first steamer, with a hundred Canton refugees has arrived. It is reported that there were over three hundred casualties among the revolutionaries.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29.

The gunboat, "Wilmington," has been ordered from Hongkong to Canton, to assist American citizens.

BERLIN, APRIL 30.

The gunboat "Iltis," now at Hong-Kong, has been ordered to Canton.

## CHINESE CURRENCY LOAN.

### Appointment of Financial Adviser.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The *Times* states in a telegram from Peking, that by an agreement between the four banks, which were signatory to the Currency Loan, M. Vissering, the President of the Bank of Java, has been offered a nomination as Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government, whose approval is certain, if M. Vissering accepts.

[On April 15, a loan of ten millions sterling for the development of Manchuria and the reform of the currency, which was negotiated with British, American, French and German groups, was signed. The loan will bear interest at five per cent. and will be issued at ninety-five. It is repayable in 45 years. The interest is guaranteed on ample provincial revenues. The supervision of these revenues will be settled by a subsequent agreement. It will probably be Dutch, but failing a satisfactory neutral English. China received one million at the time, and one million when the international group notifies its approval of China's silver currency scheme. The remainder of the loan will probably be paid to China in October.]

## PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS.

LISBON, APRIL 29.

It is officially stated that the Parliamentary elections have been fixed for May 28th.

## CHELTENHAM BY-ELECTION

### Seat Regained by Unionists.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The following is the result of the by-election at Cheltenham, the previous election having been declared void owing to illegal practices of the agents :—

| | |
|---|---|
| A. G. G. Gardner..... | (U) 4,043 |
| Major Mathias..... | (L) 4,039 |
| Unionist Majority..... | 4 |

Major Mathias is a brother of the unseated member.

## EAST DORSET BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, has been returned unopposed at the bye-election involved by his appointment to be a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

**The deaths are announced of Mr. Robert Mansfield, formerly Consul-General in Canton, and of Surgeon-General William Beatson.**

[Mr. Robert Wm. Mansfield, C. M. G. who was born in 1850 was the son of the Rev. J. Mansfield, rector of Blandford, Worset. He had a long career in the China Consular service which he entered in 1870. He retired in 1908, being then Consul-General at Canton, a post which he had held for two years. He had also held the appointments of Acting Consul-General at Shanghai and Acting Assistant Judge and in 1895 was sent to Kutien to hold an enquiry into the murder of eleven missionaries.]

## BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

### Negotiations for Railway Option.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Reuter understands that Britain is applying to Persia for the option of a railway from Muhamarah to Khorumabad. Britain is only actuated by the commercial possibilities of British trade in Western Persia, which amounts to about a million pounds annually, and will increase with the development of the oil industry. It is, therefore, not necessary to seek political reasons. There is no foundation for the suggestion that the matter has any connection with the Baghdad line, or that negotiations are proceeding at Constantinople.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Discussing the proposed railway to Khorumabad, the *Times* remarks that it depends for its fulfilment upon the granting of the Teheran-Khanikin concession to Russia. The application has, no doubt, been made with the cognisance of the Russian Government.

The *Times* says the refusal of Sardar Assad to guarantee any longer the Bakhtiari trade routes makes it more than ever desirable to supplement these routes by a railway.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

### The Friendship Committee.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Lord Loreburn, presiding at a meeting of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee, at Westminster, said that one of our first duties and interests was to attain to a cordial understanding with Germany, with a view to closer friendship.

## PLAGUE IN CHINA.

### An Abortive Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

A telegram received here from Mukden states that the delegates at the Plague Conference encountered the opposition of the Chinese doctors as soon as they sought to discuss important questions. Moreover, continuous the message, the delegates were split up into three camps. In the first were Russia, Japan, Holland, France, Italy and Mexico; in the second, Britain, the United States and China, while between the two were Germany and Austria-Hungary.

China declared she could only accept practical suggestions and was supported in her attitude by Britain and the United States. The other representatives endeavoured to enlarge the programme of the Conference, the delegates of Russia and Japan, as the most interested countries, being particularly energetic, but the Conference rejected their demands.

The delegates agree that Conference was without practical importance.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

A telegram from Harbin states that a sanitary station, jointly controlled by Russia and China, has been established on the Sungari river for protection against plague.

## WRECK OF THE "ASIA."

### Anglo-American Claims.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 29.

Arundel, a member of the crew of the "Asia," which was wrecked on the Tai-Chow islands, is missing. It is supposed he was captured by pirates.

The British and American Consuls are pressing the Viceroy of Fu-kien to find Arundel, and to restore silk to the value of £10,000, which was stolen by the pirates.

## SOUTH AFRICA AND ASIATICS.

### Mr. Gandhi Confident.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 29.

Mr. Gandhi who has been interviewed by a Reuter's representative, believes that no hitch is possible in the present negotiations between himself and General Smuts, because each has taken every precaution to avoid a misunderstanding.

## FIRE AT CREWE HOUSE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

There has been another fire at Crewe House. Lord and Lady Crewe are absent in Italy. The origin of the fire is inexplicable and suspicion has been aroused.

## CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, APRIL 29.

The Crown Prince, who abandoned his visit to the Tsar, when returning from the east via Siberia, owing to the curtailment of his tour, will now visit the Russian Emperor about the middle of May and will be accompanied by the Princess.

## NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Duchess of Fife, to-day launched, at Barrow, the battle-cruiser "Princess Royal," a super-Dreadnought. The new warship is of 26,360 tons, and her estimated speed is over twenty-eight knots. The vessel carries twelve 13·5 inch guns.

## M. FALLIERES AT TOULON.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

President M. Fallieres has arrived at Toulon.

## LORD MINTO IN EDINBURGH

### The Social Movement in Asia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh was, to-day, conferred on Lord Minto, in recognition of his Lordship's services in Canada and India.

In his reply, Lord Minto said he was thankful for the share he had been able to take in the struggles of the last five years, which saw the inauguration of reforms contributing enormously to the peace of the country and the strength of British rule. He pointed out the difficulties to be solved in connection with industrial and economic questions, direction of education and the safeguarding of the moral and intellectual training of the Indian youth.

It was upon the solution of these questions and the wise acknowledgment of the great political and social movement throughout Asia, that the stability of our rule in India depended.

## RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHP.

### Jamsetji Outclassed.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Jamsetji and Charles Williams, the English professional champion, to-day, played the first half of the Racquets Championship, the best of seven games, at Queen's Club.

The second half is fixed for May 13th, at Prince's Club. Williams defeated Jamsetji by four games to love.

The scores were:—18-15, 15-2, 15-9, 15-8.

Jamsetji started brilliantly and confidently, but was outclassed throughout. Williams was infinitely quicker, and inferior to his opponent in the matter of serving only.

## AMERICA POLO CUP.

### Win for the English Team.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

In the Polo match yesterday Mr. Palmes, Mr. Noel Edwards, Captain Cheape and Captain Lloyd, playing an excellent strategic game, defeated a strong American team by 9 3-4 goals to 6. Captain Cheape and Mr. Edwards scored five goals and evoked great applause.

## HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The following are the results in League matches :—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bury... ... ... | 1 | Sheffield United ... | 1 |
| Notts County ... | 0 | Woolwich Arsenal ... | 2 |
| Bristol City... ... | 0 | Everton ... ... | 1 |
| Sheffield Wednesday. | 2 | Oldham Athletic ... | 0 |
| Newcastle United ... | 3 | Manchester City ... | 3 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 2 | Blackburn Rovers ... | 3 |
| Preston North End... | 2 | Bradford City ... | 0 |
| Manchester United... | 5 | Sunderland ... ... | 1 |
| Liverpool ... ... | 3 | Aston Villa ... ... | 1 |

ENGLISH LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham ... | 2 | Bolton Wanderers ... | 1 |
| Bradford ... ... | 1 | Blackpool ... ... | 0 |
| Barnley ... ... | 2 | Clapton Orient ... | 0 |
| Derby County ... | 5 | Barnsley ... ... | 1 |
| Fulham ... ... | 2 | Glossop ... ... | 2 |
| Gainsborough Trinity | 3 | Chelsea ... ... | 1 |
| Hull City ... ... | 2 | Lincoln City ... | 1 |
| Leeds City ... ... | 1 | Wolverhampton ... | 0 |
| Stockport County ... | 1 | Leicester Fosse ... | 0 |
| West Bromwich Albion ... ... | 1 | Huddersfield Town... | 0 |

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Brompton ... | 1 | Southend United ... | 2 |
| Millwall ... ... | 4 | Southampton ... | 0 |
| Queen's Park Rangers ... ... | 1 | Plymouth Argyle ... | 0 |
| West Ham United... | 1 | Watford ... ... | 1 |
| Luton ... ... | 4 | Leyton ... ... | 1 |
| Portsmouth ... | 2 | Brentford... ... | 1 |
| Brighton and Hove... | 0 | Bristol Rovers ... | 0 |
| Exeter City ... ... | 2 | Swindon Town ... | 1 |
| Coventry City ... | 3 | Norwich City ... | 1 |

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Queen's Park ... | 2 | Heart of Midlothian | 0 |
| Celtic ... ... | 0 | Aberdeen ... ... | 0 |
| Partick ... ... | 3 | Falkirk ... ... | 1 |
| Hamilton Academicals ... ... | 0 | St. Mirren ... ... | 1 |
| Dundee ... ... | 1 | Morton ... ... | 2 |

## THE GUN-RUNNERS IN PERSIA.

### Telegraph Line Intact.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

It is stated that the gun-runners do not seem to have interfered with the Central Persian Telegraph line on their way south. They were probably anxious to avoid giving any indication of the route they were following after passing through the southern part of Seistan.

## PUNJAB PLAGUE REPORT.

### The Disease in Delhi.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The following note on plague in March in the Punjab by the Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab, is published :—"The epidemic progressed in its usual manner and the mortality during the month is double that of the preceding one. The three worst infected districts are Gurgon, Rohtak and Delhi, the first suffering very severely. The disease is widespread in the city of Delhi and there is no doubt that the number of deaths from plague is considerably more than that actually reported. Towards the end of the month there were indications that the epidemic had reached its maximum Another area where plague is widespread is the plains tract between the Beas and Sutlej rivers and also the adjoining Kharar and Rupar Tahsils of the Ambala District. The country between the Beas and Sutlej rivers in the east and the Ravi on the west on the other hand is comparatively lightly affected, that between the Ravi and the Chenab severely affected. With the increase of plague there has been a corresponding increase in the number of inoculations performed ; 33,189 persons were inoculated during the month.

## ALLAHABAD POST OFFICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

A site has been selected near the All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, for the erection of the new Post Office, the old building which was a rented one being considered unsuitable.

## THE VICEROY AT KALKA.

### Opening of a Sanatorium.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Kalka from Delhi at five this morning, and the special conveying Lady Hardinge from Dehra Dun came in an hour later. Their Excellencies left Kalka about eight and motored to Dharampore, and were at the foot of the hills received by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and his staff. His Excellency, after inspecting the guard-of-honour furnished by the Patiala troops, proceeded to the top of the hills to perform the opening ceremony of the Sanitorium, which has been named after the late King Edward, and founded by the well-known philanthropist Mr. Malabari.

His Highness the Maharaja read an address in the course of which he gave a history of the home, and eulogised the services of Mr. Mujumdar, the Superintendent, and other fellow workers. His Highness also announced that he would give a lakh of rupees incommemoration of the opening by the Viceroy and asked His Excellency to formally open the Sanitorium.

His Excellency in opening the institution said:—"It is considerably more than a year since the first patient was admitted to this institution, and to some it may seem a work of supererogation that I should come here after the lapse of so many months to declare it open. The only answer I find to that criticism is that an institution so full of service to suffering humanity is worthy of the little trouble and attention implied by an opening ceremony, that I, at any rate, could not possibly have opened it before, and that it would have been an offence against commonsense to have postponed making use of it until it could be opend with due form. It is a little ceremony that I perform with particular pleasure for more than one reason. It is a privilege to be associated in however small a degree with any effort that is made to reduce the sum of suffering in the world and this particular institution, so happily set in peaceful and beautiful surroundings, will it may be hoped in a long career of usefulness save many a poor soul from suffering and death. Its name has been very happily chosen, for I had the honour of knowing His late Majesty King Edward well enough to be aware how amid all the cares of state he ever had close to his heart the alleviation of sickness and the mitigation of pain. Your Highness, I have heard, with the greatest pleasure the list of generous donations which you have mentioned, but among them all your own liberality is conspicuous, and as this asylum has received so much from you already both in the free gift of sites and the promise of support and of a hospital for bad cases, so I hope, it may always receive your fostering care in the future. This beneficence entitled you to the thanks of all to whom philanthropy is more than a mere word and is a happy omen for the welfare and happiness of your subjects.

"I believe that patients come here to be treated from all parts of India and thus testify to the great means which exist for a consumptive home. The only pity is that many of them come when the disease has so far advanced that a cure is difficult and sometimes impossible. I hope that those who return to their homes restored to health and strength will make widely known the benefits they have received, and urge those who are in need of similar treatment to betake themselves to this home at the earliest possible stages of the disease."

The Viceregal party were entertained to a breakfast at Dharampore by the Maharajah of Patiala, the Kour Sahib and principal state officials being also in attendance.

On arriving at Simla, their Excellencies left their motor on the cart road and drove to Viceregal Lodge, where they had a splendid reception. All the officials and many non-officials were upon the lawn to welcome them and a Guard of Honour was furnished by the 4th Gurkhas and Simla Volunteers, the latter including a contingent of Boy Scouts.

## ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Justices Munro and Abdur Rahim yesterday delivered separate judgments in an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell in a suit arising out of the insolvency of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The action was brought by the Madras Equitable Assurance Society against the Official Assignee for a declaratory decree that the plaintiffs were entitled to certain Government promissory notes and were free from all claims and interferences by the Official Assignee in respect thereof, as well as to have endorsements of these promissory notes by Sir George Arbuthnot to the three directors of the Society recognised as valid, and as conferring a good title on the dates on which they had been made. The main question in the case was firstly whether the relationship, which existed between the Society and Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., was one of banker and customer, or of trusteeship, for if latter relationship existed the notes in question would not vest in the Official Assignee but would belong to the trust estate.

In the course of his judgement, Mr. Justice Munro held that Arbuthnot and Co., were not the bankers of the Society, but they held the money in the capacity of secretaries and treasurers. In that capacity they were not entitled to apply the money to any other purpose than to that of the Society. It was shown that on the date of the failure of the firm, there was a sum of money sufficient to meet the liabilities of the company, and it must be presumed that whatever fund remained must be regarded as a trust fund.

In these circumstances their Lordships held that the Equitable Assurance Society were entitled to the Government promissory notes free from all interference by the Official Assignee and passed an order of declaration accordingly.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim gave the Society the declaration asked for with costs.

## CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN FIREMAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, APRIL 29.

Yesterday at Gooty before Mr. Abboy Naidu, First Class Magistrate, Cecil Wilson, a fireman on the M. and S. M. Railway was charged under Section 101 of the Railway Act with doing a rash and negligent act, and under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code with causing the death of a cooly. The accused was defended by Mr. J. Lawrence, Bar-at-Law. The first witness was Mr. Roberts, Loco Foreman at Guntakal, who spoke to having seen the deceased cut down by the engine. The deceased was in an ashpit and failed to get out in time. The case was then adjourned to the 8th May.

## PUNJAB KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

### Progress of the Scheme.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

An important statement regarding the present position of the Punjab Royal Memorial scheme has been published. Sir Louis Dane thinks that the ground has been fairly cleared by preliminary discussions and there is nothing to prevent a start being made at once on the proposed additions to the Mayo Hospital, Albert Victor Anatomy Block and Materia Medica Block extensions. If the Public Works Department can arrange, Sir Louis Dane is prepared to order out stores from England direct and not through the India Office, and he will gladly help if he can in the matter while on leave in England. His Honour considers teaching and treatment in Hakkimi and Vedic medicines as outside the scope of the memorial and it would be unfair to appropriate to Lahore more benefits in the way of medical relics from Provincial funds. If Yunani and Vedic teachings are to be assisted, this should be done at Delhi where a Yunani-Vedic College is being started with the help of the Nawab of Rampur. All that was ever intended in connection with the memorial was that there should be a branch in the research department for examination of the appoved Yunani and Vedic methods and drugs with an Assistant Surgeon in charge and this should be provided. His Honour is, therefore, pleased that the proposal to appropriate two lakhs for the Yunani-Vedic treatment was lost. As regards family and private wards, if the accomodation was to be same for Europeans and Indians it would follow that fees should be the same.

## AMIR HOLDS DURBAR AT JALLALABAD.

### Forced Labour Abolished.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

It is stated that the Amir seems to have spoken at some length at the Durbar which he held at Jallalabad prior to his departure for Kabul. Headmen and 'raises' of various tribes were in attendance and they were specially interested in the question of 'begar' or forced labour. The Amir said it was a mistake to suppose that men would be impressed for work upon the new canals and roads that were being constructed and it was a matter for regret that some of the people in Ningrahar had left their villages owing to fear of impressment. He had issued strict orders that 'begar' was to be abolished and his officials would be held responsible for the carrying out of his instructions. Turning to tribal matters the Amir promised certain reductions in revenue assessments of Khugiani tribe in return for their recent good behaviour. As to Shinwaris whose raid had not ceased, punitive posts would be established in their country. The reply to certain Zikka Khel refuges who had applied for leave to settle in Ningrahat postponed as they had asked for grants of land.

## COOK'S ATTEMPT TO POISON.

### Exemplary Sentence.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LUCKNOW, APRIL 30.

The District Judge has sentenced Chada, a Brahmin cook, in the employ of Babu Sarju Dayal, brother of a well-known Vakil and Municipal Commissioner, to eight years rigorous imprisonment under Section 328 I. P. C. It transpired that the cook made a decoction of dhatura seeds in which he cooked his master's food. The latter was taken to hospital and his illness very nearly proved to be fatal.

## NEW OIL CAMPANY IN BURMA.

### Prospectus Issued.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, APRIL 30.

The prospectus of the Shumsuddin Oil Co. (Salin), Ltd., with an authorised capital of fifteen lakhs, has been issued. The Company formed with the object of taking over the extensive oil fields in the Minbu District owned by vendors, the concession is now being worked by other companies. At present it is proposed to lease out portions of the property to companies already opening in Burma. The Company offers for subscription only five lakhs of the capital in shares of five rupees each.

## GALLANT CONDUCT OF R. I. M. CREW.

### Rewards to the Presented.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KARACHI, APRIL 30.

The Officer Commanding the Karachi Brigade will present the following rewards to the undermentioned crew of the R. I. M. S. "Pickaxe" for their gallant conduct in rescuing to men of the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, from drowning during the recent Karachi defence rehearshals:—Serang Yakoob Nasib, a silver watch, suitable inscribed and Rs. 25. Lascars Abdul Raymoon and Vittu and Stroker Saik Hussain, Rs. 15 each. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Captain Lumsden, R. N. will be present at the presentation which will take place on Sunday after the Church parade.

## THE DELHI DURBAR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

One of the features of the Delhi Durbar is likely to be a great popular fete under the walls of the Fort. The date of this will be fixed by the King.

It is estimated that between eleven and twelve thousand Imperial Service Troops will attend the Delhi Durbar, all the States maintaining troops and transport trains, etc., will be represented.

## THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

A meeting in connection with the Moslem University scheme was held in the Victoria Hall yesterday, with the Prince of Arcot in the chair. The Chairman, said that when the University became an accomplished fact it would be a great factor in contributing to the welfare of the community. Mr. Saukat Ali then delivered a lecture on national life, and at the close of the meeting Mr. Yakub Haran Sait, Secretary, announced that nearly Rs. 3,50,000 had been subscribed.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

### French Railway Strike.

Paris, April 16.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, to-day passed a vote of confidence in the Government's declaration to adopt measures to influence the railway companies to reinstate the men who were dismissed for their share in the railway strike of several months ago.

The Premier (Senator Monis) states that the Government does not possess any weapon, except public opinion, to compel the railway companies to accede to its request. If the Government's present efforts prove unavailing he will ask the Parliament to supply the Ministry with the necessary power.

### The Reciprocity Agreement.

Washington, April 16.

The debate on the Bill for the ratification of the Canadian-American tariff reciprocity agreement was opened in the House of Representatives here yesterday. The Democrats strongly support the measure on the ground that it is the first step towards the revision of the tariff, a reform to which their party is pledged.

### Wreck of the "Iroquois."

Vancouver, April 16.

Captain Sears, master of the steamer "Iroquois," which recently foundered off Victoria, on Vancouver Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of manslaughter.

The evidence at the inquest on some of the victims of the disaster alleged that Captain Sears did not take proper precautions for the safety of the passengers on the vessel.

### Anti-Asiatic Movement.

Washington, April 15.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Hayes (California) introduced a Bill to provide for the exclusion of all Asiatics from the United States.

### Canadian Aviator's Accident.

Vancouver, April 16.

Mr. J. Depries sustained a fracture of the skull through his aeroplane overturning while alighting after a flight here yesterday. The aviator is not expected to recover.

### South Africa's Language Problem.

Capetown, April 15.

A compromise has been arranged with regard to the matter of teaching the English and Dutch languages in public schools. It is understood that the compromise while safeguarding the English language interests, follows generally the lines enumerated by Mr. Botha (the Prime Minister) last year.

## LORD HALDANE ON STYLE.

### Influence of Greek and French Literature.

Speaking at a meeting at 20 Hanover Square on April 7 of the Academic Committee of the Royal Literary Society, which has been formed to maintain a good standard of English, Viscount Haldane said that the work of the Academic Committee was of a restricted and special kind. With the business interests of literature it was not concerned. Its purpose was to attend to the standard or style. It was the characteristic of the English people that they were more concerned with matter than with form. The Greeks in their best period showed the world for all time the lesson that the two could not be separated. In Athens at its best it was never permitted to the great artist, whether in words or in plastic materials, to set forth as finished and complete anything in which the perfection of form did not engage the skill of the artist as bindingly as the perfection of matter. But with us, as perhaps with all the Teutonic races, it was, and, perhaps had always been, the case that provided the matter was great there was less need of insistence on the form. Even with Shakespeare and with Goethe it was so. It would be found also in our romantic literature. They would find that disregard of form in a great [illegible] novelist like Scott, and even in a great poet like Wordsworth. But when they turned to other races they would find that a different example had been set. Perhaps since the Greeks no nation had rivalled the French in the insistence on the inseparability of form from matter. The French, with their unrivalled gift of perfect expression, had shown how consideration for style might be elevated into something that was neither a science nor an art, but the natural outcome of a national capacity. We might not with our language, and, still more, because of our national idiosyncrasies, be capable of reaching the level of the French, but we had in our language a capacity of expression which was perhaps unrivalled. The English language lent itself to lyric poetry and to the spiritual and subjective more closely than did the French. We had also a language that was perfectly organised, and had a potency inherent in it of expressing fine and delicate shades of meaning. That had been done with success in our literature, but it had not been done so easily as in the French, and that perhaps had been because we had never given the same thought and study to the matter as the French.

## EVICTION SCENE IN IRELAND.

An extraordinary scene took place on April 11, at an eviction near Carrahan, about five miles from Ennis, on the estate of Mr. Stafford O'Brien. The tenant was Mr. Eugene Duffy, a well-known local Nationalist and President of the East Clare Executive of the United Irish League, the amount of rent due being about £160. When the sheriff's deputy and his agent arrived with an evicting party at ten o'clock, about forty police were present. The parish priest, Father Slattery, and Father Breen were awaiting the agent with a view to settlement, but the attempt failed, and the bailiffs men were about to proceed to the house when two men were seen applying matches to the thatched roof. This was quickly ablaze, and though the police followed the men they got away. Nothing could save the roof which soon collapsed. The sheriff's representative forced the door, and it was then found that all the furniture except some worthless articles had been removed. There was a large crowd and a good deal of excitement. A meeting was held later which was addressed by Father Slattery and some of the tenants, and the action of the landlord was condemned. A claim for compensation will be lodged on behalf of the landlord.

## EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN KASHMIR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

**At the recent prize distribution of the State High School, Jammu, Dr. Mitra, Minister of Education, stated that the educational policy of the Maharajah of Kashmir's Government fully recognised the importance of religious influences both at home and in school in the training of character. The curriculum of all state educational institutions is to include religious observances, and instructions will be given to Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians by teachers of their own faith.**

ONE of the foremost Oriental Scholar, High Priest Sumangala, Adams Peak, President, Oriental College, Colombo, died yesterday morning, aged 86 years, at Calcutta.

## THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. S. B. Gokhale's letter in your issue of the 27th instant, affords another instance of the teaching that when one's case is bad, the only thing to do is to abuse other side. Under different circumstances, I would leave that gentleman to realise his own folly, but he has chosen to enter the domain of history, and as there are probably many, like myself, who are unacquainted with the "sixpenny Indian history primers" to which he has referred, I would like to convey to the minds of such a little information derived from less pretentious, but perhaps, more accurate sources. And if there is one thing more than another that imperils your correspondent's contentions and heralds their immaturity, it is found in the admission he has made that "before he wrote the letter he thought such an objection would be raised." (He refers to his first letter and to my reply.) Surely, Mr. Gokhale would not be construed to mean that, anticipating correction, he has been flirting with facts on the off-chance of being able to impose on the credulity or ignorance of his readers; or that, if his allegations remained unchallenged, he intended to benefit by so inglorious a position as is suggested by his remark! Perhaps, he will explain himself!

With your permission, I now propose to substitute Mr. Gokhale's, fables, by facts, first, as to the word "Hindustan" and then as to the Hindu King he has resuscitated from the limbo (of the beginning) of the Kaliyug (Kaljug)—the iron or fourth age of the Hindus, which they say will last 432,000 years, when all existing forms having become delineated are to be dissolved. It is supposed to have commenced 3102 B.C., so if we hit up against the Deluge the reader must not be surprised!

I must confess that Mr. Gokhale has the advantage of me in the erudition that proceeds from the "sixpenny primer," but I do not regret it. He has in his letter under reply added the origin of the word "Hindustan" to the issues affecting Hindu Coronation rights, claiming for that word that it was the name given to the country by the "original Mahomedan invaders who hailed from Persia, Afghanistan and afterwards settled in India." In the direction of fact, and in order that an impartial witness to the fact may be heard, I give a rechauffe from Auber, thereby getting away from the identification of either Mr. Gokhale or myself in maintaining or rebutting statements that are the result of the former's preconceived knowledge. Auber records that Alexander crossed the Indus (near Attock) about 327 B. C. and that in the 7th century, Moslem troops were led to the territories on the Indus adding that the five great Princes who are represented to have united their forces against the earliest invasions of Hindustan by the Mahomedans were those of Lahore, Delhi, Ajmere, Kanouje, and Callinjer all included in Northern Hindustan. He, thereafter, refers to the Rajputs incidentally, and states that in the 10th century three lines of Mahomedan Princes arose, whose successors established themselves in Hindustan, namely, the Gaznavides, Ghurides, and Charazmians "boasting no supreme head." At the close of the 14th century, the celebrated Timur planted the Tartarian standard on the Imperial towers of Delhi, and has succeeded 130 years later by Baber, who ascended the Moghul throne on the 1st May, 1526. It is not necessary to follow the Moghul succession, except to say that with the death of Aurungzebe in 1707 its decay set in and the ruling dynasty became extinct with Bahadur Shah, deported after the Mutiny to Burma, where he died shorn of all semblance of regality. Meantime, however, the Mahratta power had risen under Sivaji in 1628. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son Sambajee, who was tortured to death by Aurungzebe; and it was not until after 1707 that the Mahratta power regained itself, (until finally suppressed in 1821), but it never attained supremacy or imperial rights during its comparatively short career of two centuries. Concurrently with the Tartarian and Moghul periods, some of the European nations had opened intercourse with the East by sea, the British conspicuously in 1600; and the historian adds that "the acquisition of our Eastern Possessions was not effected by the collective forces of the Nation, but by the East India Company," whose heirs the Government of India became by the transfer for valuable consideration of all the right, title and interest in the East Indies, by charter and otherwise, of the Company; and eventually the Empire of India was acknowledged to be vested in the British Crown by the Princes and Chiefs of India at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi in 1877. I suggest, therefore, that Indostan is the country of the Indus and that it is associated with the Alexandrian invasion, besides, while the earliest maps are marked "Indostan," which has, as shewn, a direct connection, if the Mahomedans really gave it that name the view of its derivation from "Indus" would have equal force, unless Mr. Gokhale can give some better authority for his assertion than his mere statement. I have endeavoured to condense as much as possible, in the recital of historical data that should be unnecessary, but their recital is intended to found the proposition from which—I presume its accuracy will not be disputed—I would ask Mr. Gokhale to establish the Hindu rites that he has advocated, committing himself to the statement, in regard to all other communities, that "India is only a land of their adoption and not their original home." In that connection, I think that I am entitled to say that considerations of "Empire" are not affected by pre-historic facts or fables (temp. Yudisthir). Living in the present, we have nothing to do with incidents that have an antediluvian or a postdiluvian character, however interesting the record, especially when such incidents are marshalled up to justify the suggestion that our King-Emperor—a Christian—should be crowned formally by Hindu Pandits: the absurdity of the suggestion needs no comment, and I shall dismiss the subject with the remark that our liege lord, King-Emperor George V, having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of visiting his Indian Possessions, it is a source of gratification to all his loyal people. As to whether Hindus or others were the Suzerain Power in India is at the best an incident of ancient history, where it will remain, living as we do in the British Empire, of which His august Majesty is the Suzerain head.

It now remains for me to refer to the personality of King Yudisthir, who is the "piece de resistance" of Mr. Gokhale's tragic purpose. That Potentate was undoubtedly a prince of great celebrity, but he lived in the beginning of the Kaliyug, which commenced on Friday, the 18th February, 3102 B.C., and it appears that he fell to the excesses of that period and gambled away his kingdom, his brothers, his wife, and himself (!) Released from that unregal position, he gambled again, and, by the terms of the play, he had to go into exile for thirteen years, at the close of which he sent a messenger to Hastinapur (Delhi) to obtain restoration, which being refused, the great battle recorded as the Mahabharata was fought, and his success made him king again. But, unequal to the status, he abdicated in favour of Arjuna's grandson and returned to Saurashtra; and after Krishna's death he went northwards and is supposed to have reached Greece, fading out of anything other than a mere recollection, which Mr. Gokhale has brought into view under the fierce glare of present-day topics, economic and political. Apparently, Mr. Gokhale has overlooked these facts in his "sixpenny primers," but the oversight does not entitle him to draw a line of connection between matters diluvian and the present state of history in the effort to flog a dead horse into life after a period of repose of about 5,000 years, even though the Kaliyug is said to be composed of 432,000 years, of which 427,000 have yet to run!

There is one other matter that is, I think, pertinent to the case that Mr. Gokhale has put forward: I refer to his remark that "his suggestion was merely on paper, and as it was not formally accepted by Government, there was no necessity for me to fret and fume about it, etc." Surely, he does not mean to convey the impression that the suggestion, put forward so seriously on the profound basis of history which he chronicled, was merely an arrow shot into the air, having no direction or hope as to its direction! If so, he has done himself no good by his change of front, as it does not synchronise with the statement in his under reply letter, that "the idea was suggested to him by (1) the conversation of many persons, (2) of all ages and positions, with whom he came in contact in course of his (3) frequent journeys to (4) all parts of India on account of his (5) official duties." Add to this (6) that India is a sparse country, and I think it is a fair conclusion that the six factors comprised in the sentence quoted were intended to lend both importance and prestige to the suggestion and to overwhelm the reader—and perhaps the Government—in light of the defence he has made that "it was not formally accepted by Government." I am, however, content to leave the reader to draw his own conclusions between a suggestion merely on paper" and the significance that was intended to be attracted to it; and I am also content to leave to the reader's judgment the garrulity indulged in regarding the "sixpenny primer" as well as the quip regarding Ajudhya, associated as it is with his fanciful dissertation on the entity he raised out of King Yudisthir of diluvian fame: had he singled out Solomon or David how much better would have been his position? As to the suggestion of "lese majeste" and to the effort at intimidation whereby it was obviously his intention to silence me, I am not the least perturbed, but he might with propriety consider his own position in his effort to induce a super-coronation in resuscitating a king who gambled away his kingdom.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. JACOB.

Waterloo Mansion, April 30.

## THE REPORTED 15-INCH GUN.

Statements which have been made that, by way of reply to a 14-inch naval gun lately adopted abroad the British Admiralty have ordered trials to be made of a 15-inch gun are, to say the least, says the "Times," premature.

"For some time past designs have been got out in this country for 15-inch and 16-inch wire-wound guns, but at present no guns of these calibres are in existence, nor have any orders for their construction been given by the naval authorities. The further statement that the 15-inch gun will be of 50 calibres in length is in itself a reason for doubting the authenticity of the announcement which has been made. A 15-inch gun of 50 calibres would be 62 1-2 feet long, or about 12 feet longer than the 13.5-inch which is now being mounted on the "Orion" and "Lion." It is most improbable that guns of such a length would be made. There is only a difference of a few inches between the length of the 13.5-inch and the 12-inch of 50 calibres which it superseded, while the 14-inch guns to which Sir Andrew Noble referred in his annual address to the shareholders of the Armstrong Company are only about 43 or 44 calibres long. There is all the difference in the world between an increase in length of a few inches and an increase of 12 feet. There does not appear to be any particular reason at the present moment why in this country an advance should be made to a 15-inch gun. In the first place, we have four ships in the water and two more about to be launched, all of which will carry the 13.5-inch gun, whereas no other Power has any vessel so far advanced which will mount a heavier gun than the 12-inch. In America it is intended to put a 14-inch naval gun into the Texas and New York, but one of these ships has only just been begun and the other has not yet been laid down. In Germany the fact that in the published lists of ordnance manufactured by the Krupp firm a 14-inch gun is included has given rise to the supposition that a gun of this calibre will be mounted in some of the vessels now under construction. It is possible however, that this is a fortress gun. The third Brazilian ship, building at Elswick, will also, it is reported, be armed with 14-inch guns. Such is the reported progress in ordnance made by foreign Powers, and if it were considered necessary or expedient, there are 14-inch guns made and tried in this country which could be put into British ships. While it is possible that a further advance may be made in time to a 15-inch gun there has been no indication that such a step is likely, and it is at least equally probable that the pendulum may swing the other way."

## THE WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

A complimentary dinner was given on April 7, at the Criterion Restaurant, by the London Chamber of Commerce to Mr. J. J. Thorburn (Governor of the Gold Coast Colony) and Sir E. M. Merewether (Governor of Sierra Leone). Sir Owen Philipps (Chairman of the West African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce) presided. The Chairman, in proposing "Our Guests," said that Mr. Thorburn entered on his duties with the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the conditions existing in West Africa, while Sir E. M. Merewether, though without actual experience of West Africa, would bring to the discharge of his new duties the ripe experience obtained by him in our Eastern possessions. He referred to the necessity for railway development and improved harbour accommodation, and went on to say that the steamboat service with West Africa was receiving close personal attention, and the companies with which he was connected, the Royal Mail and the African Steamship Companies, were building larger vessels in order to keep abreast of the times. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Thorburn, in reply, said that he had been struck by the enormous advance made during the last five years in the development of the resources of our West African Colonies. That was due entirely to the initiative of British merchants so well represented by the Chambers of Commerce in this country. (Hear, hear.) Sir E. M. Merewether stated that he left to take up his appointment on the 19th of this month. The revenue of Sierra Leone for 1909—the last year for which the figures were available—was the highest on record, while the surplus of assets over liabilities on December 31, 1909, was no less than £156,775, a considerable portion of which was to be expended on the extension of the railways. Sir Reginald Antrobus, who gave the toast of "West African Commerce," said that Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast were not so long ago looked on as "the white man's grave," but the work of the Colonial Office, under Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—(cheers)—in connection with the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine had wrought a wonderful change. The British Colonies and Protectorates of West Africa comprised about 450,000 square miles. We had been laying there the foundation of a great dominion with vast potentialities of trade, and it was gratifying to be able to recognise how greatly the condition of the natives had been improved.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

A meeting has been held at the House of Commons, at which Sir Philip Magnus presided, with a view to the appointment of a committee to advance the movement in favour of a Treaty of Arbitration with the United States. The following was the notice convening the meeting:—

"Sir,—In view of the announcements made by President Taft and Sir Edward Grey with respect to a possible Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, by which all matters of difference arising between the two nations would be referred to arbitration, and of the advisability of bringing persons of all shades of opinion together in support of the general principle involved therein. It has been thought well to form a general committee of members of Parliament belonging to different parties in the House, whose object it will be to further the advancement of this principle and the ultimate acceptance of such an Agreement as is mentioned above. The undersigned members accordingly venture to ask if you will be so kind as to allow your name to be added to the General Committee:—R. Armitage, J. Allen Baker, Hugh Cecil, Hubert Carr-Gomm, G. L. Courthope, W. H. Dickinson Helmsley, Arthur Henderson, T. R. Ferens, Francis Lowe, Philip Magnus, J. T. Middlemore, John F. P. Rawlinson, John H. Roberts, Eugene Wason, R. Williams, Colonel R. Williams and Mr. Carr-Gomm will act as joint hon. secretaries.

## ARMY OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

Col. Seely, in the House of Commons, on April 12, replying to Col. Yate, said that the Secretary for War had informed him that the whole question of the expenses of officers of the Army should be inquired into, with the view to securing that good men should not be debarred entering the Service simply because they did not possess considerable private means. Something should certainly be done to enable poor men who were otherwise qualified becoming officers in the Army. The Secretary for War realised the great importance of the matter and proposed to take expert advice on the whole question. Lord Haldane was anxious to remove admitted grievances of officers, and to secure that in future it should be easier for them to live on their pay.

## GENESIS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

### Interesting Manuscript.

A Manuscript, the property Mr. Edward Almack, F.S.A., will be sold early in May by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The manuscript, of 26 folio pages, is beautifully written on the finest vellum, all the headings and capitals being engrossed in black ink heightened with gold. The present-day British Army dates from the Restoration, as this valuable document amply proves. The "Standing" Army before that event was involved in some of the most momentous incidents in British history. It helped to bring about the downfall and death of Charles I. With the Army at his back Cromwell dissolved Parliament, and it enabled him to rule England for years with military force. At the Restoration the public, still living in the memory of the horrors of internecine war and the unrelenting authority of a military regime insisted on the dissolution of the Army. Charles II., however, contrived to retain a small force of Guards, which aroused suspicion in Parliament, and every attempt to augment the numbers was opposed.

The manuscript in question is the original legal settlement constituting our Army. It opens thus:—

"An Establishment for the new raised forces begun the 26 of January, 1660" (which Mr. Almack supposes is the Old Style date, and that it should be 1661 in modern reckoning).

Then the first signature of King Charles the Second over:—"Our will and pleasure is that the Establishment of our Troopes of Guards and Regiments hereafter expressed with all other charges therein mentioned be continued and nothing bee offered to us for our signature for alteration thereof but what shalbe first approved by our right trusty and right intirely beloved Cosens and Councellors Thomas Earle of Southampton our Treasurer And George Duke of Albemarle Captaine Generall of our Armies, And our Trusty and wellbeloued Sr. William Morrice, and Sr. Henry Bennett our Principall Secretaries of State, or any two or more of them, whereof our Treasurer of Generall to bee one, To whome wee haue referred the care and consideration thereof."

Immediately following are full particulars establishing the First Life Guards, with its original three troops, the king himself captain of the first; his brother, afterwards James the Second, captain of the second, and Monk, Duke of Albemarle commanding the third. Next come full details of the Royal Horse Guards the Clues, consisting of eight troops, the king commanding the first, and the colonel the second. Then all particulars of His Majesties Footy Regiment of Guards commanded by the Honourable Colonell John Russell. This is the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards. Charles here made himself captain of its first company. Edward the Sevanth joined it some 200 years later and the little old flag of this company and some men of this company, recently watched and guarded King Edward to the grave. Next comes a full account of the famous Coldstream Guards, commanded by Monk. It is headed "His Grace the Duke of Albemarle's Regiment of Foote." Then there is a second signature of King Charles over:—"An establishment for His Maties Foote Regiment of Guards Commanded by the Right Hon'ble Thomas Lord Wentworth that came from Dunkirk, to begin from the XVII of November 1662." This is the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards. Then the third signature of the King heads 21 rules opening thus: "Our will and Pleasure is that the severall Orders following by Us made by advice of our right trustie and right intirely Beloved Cosin and Councellor George Duke of Albemarle Captaine Generall of our Armies for the Mustering regulating and payment of our established forces bee duely observed under the paines and penalties therein expressed." The fourth and last signature of King Charles heads "An Establishment of his Majesties Garrisons of England."

This occupies 10 pages, giving particulars of 31 places.

At the close of the book are two pages which for money purposes give a summary, and this happens to confirm the completeness of the manuscript, as the summary enumerates everything except the pages of Standing Orders, which, of course, as not being money, are not mentioned.

To give an idea of the rate of pay at that period we reproduce the list of the King's Owne Troope of Guards.

## AERONAUTICS.

### Airship to Carry Two Hundred Persons.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on April 9:—Germany intends to lead the world in the construction of huge lighter-than-air vessels, to inaugurate aerial navigation on an unprecedented scale, and according to information furnished to me by the aeronautical expert, Capt. Hildebrant, two companies are in process of formation for this purpose.

One of these, with a capital of £2,000,000 has decided to adopt the plains of a German engineer, Herr Boener, for the construction of a monster airship with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres, so that the new vessel will be eight times larger than Count Zeppelin's latest creation. Herr Boener's airship will be built on the rigid system, and the balloon will be divided into thirty-eight airtight compartments, to increase its buoyancy and to ensure safety in case of accident. The extreme length will be 775 feet, and the breadth 130 feet, and the vessel will be driven by thirty motors, each developing 100 horse-power.

The ascent, with the aid of the gas balloon, will be assisted by a number of horizontal screws, and other propellers will be provided for driving the vessel in mid-air. There will be six officers and ninety-four men, of whom eighty-four will be engineers to tend the motors. Apart from the officers and crew numbering together 100, the airship will be capable of carrying 200 passengers, and elaborate arrangements have been made for their comfort, including the provision of cabins with sofas, which during the night can be transformed into berths, and a dining saloon of substantial size. A promenade deck will run around these cabins with an approximate length of 1,200 feet. Every man of the crew and each passenger will be provided with a parachute, to be used in case of disaster.

The vessel will also carry a portable motor boat, packed in sections, which can be put together in case of need. It is also intended to publish on board a small newspaper, to be filled with news obtained by means of the wireless telegraphy apparatus with which the vessel will be equipped. The cost of each vessel is estimated at 120,000l., and eight airships are to be constructed at this price at the outset. It is estimated that the equipment of the cabins and of the dining saloon will involve an expenditure of 6,000l., and the installation of electric light an expenditure of 1,200l. Two of the new airships, according to the plans of the organiser of the company, will be employed for passenger traffic between New York and London.

Owing to the greater quantity of luggage carried on such voyages, the vessels will limit their number of passengers to 150, and the fare will be 40l. per person, Herr Boerner states that in view of the large number of powerful motors which his vessels will carry, the transit from New York to London will be accomplished in three days, and at the expiration of each voyage he allows two days' rest for the officers and crew and for any necessary repairs, so that each airship will be able to make six Taansatlantic trips per month.

Other airships are to be employed on round trips, starting from London and going, by way of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, back again to Paris and London for a fare of 16l. Is this a purely fantastic project destined to excite ridicule, or will its realisation mark the inauguration of a new era of aerial navigation? Expert opinion in Germany is far from unanimous on this point. Capt. Hildebrandt considers that Herr Boerner's plans must be taken seriously, although he is not convinced that they are practicable, and is specially sceptical regarding the proposed Transatlantic service.

Two other German engineer, Herren Wetzel and Schleibinger, of Stuttgart, are constructing another aerial monster, also of the rigid type, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic metres. This vessel is to be equipped with twenty motors, which will develop an aggregate of 2,400 horse-power, whereby it is calculated that a speed of forty-five miles to fifty miles an hour will be attained.

## KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

### Formal Abandonment of St. James's Park Scheme.

The Lord Mayor of London presided at a meeting on April 7, of the General Committee charged with the carrying out of a scheme for erecting a London Memorial of the late King Edward. Among those present were Lord Knollys (the late King's private secretary), General Sir Dighton Probyn, Earl Beauchamp (First Commissioner of Works), Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Sir Henry Bardett, Sir Edward Henry (Chief Commissioner of Police), Lord Blyth, Sir Melvill Beachcroft; and a large number of metropolitan mayors.

The Lord Mayor reviewed the history of the scheme which has called forth so much hostile criticism. He emphatically repeated the opinion that the unauthorised publication of inaccurate and misleading details of what was supposed to be the scheme approved by the Executive Committee, was largely responsible for the public disfavour which had been expressed. It was his hope that after the explanation given at the last meeting of the General Committee public opinion would undergo a change, but this had not happened, and the area of criticism and disfavour had spread instead of contracting. Many members of Parliament had joined their powerful voices to the chorus of disapproval, and it was not for the committee to question their judgment, but rather to respect their views. To continue a controversy and to allow discord to creep in where nothing but harmony should prevail would be to show disrespect rather than respect to the great object which they had in view which was to perpetuate the memory which they all cherished with great affection of the monarch who loved peace and used his influence in the direction of peace. He, therefore, moved that the scheme recommended by the Executive Committee be abandoned, and that they be instructed to endeavour to find some other site.

Earl Beauchamp, in seconding, said it was idle to deny that there were very strong objections to the original scheme on both sides of the House of Commons, in the Press, and among the public generally.

Sir Thomas Crosby inquired whether it was not possible to divide the scheme. Personally he thought that the Mall site was the best possible one, and surely there was room to erect a worthy statue without running any risk of the spoliation of St. James's Park, which some of the critics appeared to dread.

The Lord Mayor said there were others objections to the Mall site, beside those which had been referred to and the committee could not see their way to such a compromise as Sir Thomas Crosby suggested.

Col. Probyn was of opinion that the most suitable site was the Broad Walk from Buckingham Palace across the Green Park.

Mr. John Smithers urged the adoption of his Trafalgar Square scheme, and Sir M. Beachcroft said he knew that the late King desired that there should be a proper outlet from the new King's Arch into the Square.

Sir John Lamb protested against the suggestion that a statue of King Edward should be put up in competition with the Nelson monument.

The resolution was carried nem. con.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Fund for providing a Memorial of King Edward in London, was held on April 12, in the Long Parlour. The Lord Mayor presided, and there were present:—Lord Plymouth, Lord Esher, Lord Iveagh, Lord Avebury, Lord Knollys, Lord Redesdale, Lord Blyth, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Frederick Banbury, M. P., Sir Edward Poynter Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Homewood Crawford, Sir Richard Stapley, Major Bridges Webb, the Rev. F. H. Hillersdon, Mr. Christopher Head (Mayor of Chelsea), and Sir William Soulsby, C. B. (Secretary).

The Lord Mayor mentioned that he had had an interview with the First Comissioner of Works and ascertained that, while as a general matter of principle the Government had no objection to the use of a site in the royal parks for a memorial of the King, it would be obviously desirable that they should be consulted beforehand as to any particular proposal before it was finally agreed upon. To that, especially having regard to what had recently happened, the Lord Mayor cordially assented. An Advisory Committee, consisting of Lord Beauchamp, Lord Plymouth, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Redesdale, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Edward Poynter, and Mr. Leonaid Stokes, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was appointed to suggest a site for King's statue.

## ROYAL MARRIAGE STORY.

At Westminster on April 11, Miss Helena Halstead, who claims to be a great grand-daughter of Princess Augusta by a secret morganatic marriage with an equerry of King George III., was charged, on remand, with obtaining money by false pretences. The accused was arrested at South Fulham, and when the case was first before the court, Detective-Sergeant Cornelius stated that the accused called on Miss Fitz Patrick at North Street, Westminster, and in the absence of General Henderson, the occupier of the house, she alleged that the General, as a personal friend, had promised to subscribe to "her fund." On accused was found a number of letters and documents, including a typewritten copy of a petition to Queen Victoria. This paper was handed in to the Magistrate, and set forth that the mother of the defendant, Ellen Halstead, was born in 1824 and was a daughter by the second marriage of a lady who was brought up in the name of Frances Ellis, who was a daughter of Princess Augusta, secretly married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to General Garth, equerry to George III. When accused was put into the dock she handed a bundle of letters to the magistrate, saying, "Will you look at these Mr. Francis?" The Magistrate (having looked at the documents) said to Sergt. Cornelius: Have you seen that? (indicating a blue paper). That suggests that she should be discharged and looked after elsewhere. The Sergeant: Yes, the same thing occurred at Windsor last August. The Magistrate: I have had several letters sent to me. Prisoner: Excuse me I was remanded at the workhouse at Old Windsor for fourteen days, and I was let loose under seven days as being perfectly sane and in my right mind. I am not insane and am perfectly in my right mind. I don't require to be watched by anyone, thank you! Miss Fitzpatrick's statement is unjust and wrongful. The law is entirely on my side. General Henderson's statement was a tissue of lies absolutely. I defy and dare you to send me to another place to be watched. The Magistrate: I have nothing to do but discharge her from here. She shall be discharged and taken with letters to the infirmary. (To the officer); Here is another statement which she has written. The doctor says she is insane. Defendant was then removed.

## WELSH NATIONALIST LEAGUE.

The newly-formed Welsh Nationalist League, which has doubled its membership of late, met on April 8, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That this League learns with profound satisfaction that a prominent place is accorded on the agenda for the annual meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council next Thursday to the question of Welsh Home Rule and trusts that the Council will justify its claim to represent Welsh progressive opinion by giving an emphatic and unanimous endorsement to the claims of Wales for similar and simultaneous treatment with Ireland." The President (Mr. E. T John, M. P.) congratulated the League on the practical sympathy already shown by their compatriots in America. Wales was undoubtedly entitled to legislative priority over all competitors once the Veto Bill was passed. (Cheers.) On no account would she again submit to be pushed into the backwash of legislation. (Cheers.) Ireland confidently expected a Home Rule Bill next session, but neither Scotland nor Wales was prepared to accord precedence to Ireland. They emphatically demanded not only similarity but simultaneity of treatment with Ireland. Ireland expects them to wait, but they would not. The Government would soon realise this determination, which constituted a very important factor in setting the constitutional problem. He deliberately predicted that a measure of federal Home Rule must supersede Irish Home Rule. The Welsh members must soon cease to be a formal section of the Liberal Party, and must always place Welsh interests first and foremost (Cheers.) It was generally supposed that Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment would run concurrently next year, but that was impracticable. Wales was on all counts entitled to priority over Ireland, and must insist upon it. (Cheers.)

## THE BORKUM PRISONERS.

### Alleged Letters Repudiated.

The following has been published in the London daily papers:—

Sir,—On Thursday, March, 6, the Daily News' stated that by the courtesy of Mr. Felix Moscheles they were able to publish letters received by him from Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon. Mr. Moschele's letter commenced as follows:—

"I received two letters form Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon which I forward to you, believing they are of special interest as showing, as they do, how well satisfied our countrymen are with the conditions under which they are confined."

I have now received the enclosed letter from my client, Mr. Vivian Brandon. It shows very clearly that the "Daily News" has been misled by Mr. Moscheles. He received no letters from either of my clients, and I think you will agree with me that such methods, even with the best intentions, are to be deprecated. The harm such letters do is not always apparent in England. May I most respectfully suggest that those who wish these young men well, both Press and public, would serve them best by not mentioning their names, or referring to them at all or speculating as to what the German Emperor will or will not do; above all, they do not wish to be exploited in the interests of peace or any other deserving object. They are bearing their punishment like Englishmen, and the less said about the matter the better. I have not heard from Capt. Trench, but I have no doubt he concurs in Mr. Brandon's view.—Yours, &c.,

William Bull.

3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, April 11.

(1) I do not know Mr. Felix Moscheles and until so far as I am aware, had not even heard his name. Consequently I have never addressed any communication to him.

(2) In the letter said to have been written by me appear words, such as fronen which I have never seen or heard, and of which I did not know the meaning.

(3) It is true that I have here been allowed at my own expense, to supplement the meagre furnishing of my room, but such additions consist mainly of things which serve to occupy the long hours that I spend alone; besides there a few modest comforts and conveniences are allowed me, but very hard-and-fast limits are set, and nothing bordering on luxury would be permitted.

(4) In the letter which I wrote to Dr. von Gordon, and which, thus grossly distorted, has been given to the public, as in all that I have written from here, I endeavoured to represent the conditions of my imprisonment in as favourable, and even humorous, a light as possible. For I knew that what I wrote might eventually come to the knowledge of my mother and sisters. The life here does not readily lend itself to humorous treatment, but where I could find any trace of humour I have tried to utilise it in my letters.

(5) Although I recognise and appreciate the courteous treatment which I have invariably received at the hands of those who are here placed in authority over me, I wish to state most emphatically that the strict supervision which is exercised over one's every act and the constant sense of being watched and guarded render the life here something very different from the pleasurable holiday which this falsified letter makes it appear to be.

EXPLANATION BY MR. FELIX MOSCHELES.

Mr. Felix Moscheles, in an interview, said:—"I am surpuised to find that I did not make it plain in my covering note that the letters were not directly addressed to me, but I deliberately avoided giving the name of the recipient, Dr. von Gordon, now mentioned by Lieut. Brandon. As regards the translation, the accuracy of which is challenged, I hold the German versions as they came to me, and these I am prepared to publish or to admit to any scrutiny. I may say that although Lieut. Brandon speaks of distortion he does not really controvert any part. I can only suppose from the reference to the word "fronen" that he has seen only a garbled version of the letters retranslated into German and probably published in the German Press. I may add that I thought it preferable not to give particulars relating to purely personal matters. I thought, and still think, that it was opportune to publish these letters showing the courtesy extended by the Germans towards our countrymen as furthering the cause of Anglo-German friendship."

## INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

### King Presents a Cup.

The King, who has become patron of the International Horse Show to be held at Olympia from June 12 to June 24, has offered a gold cup of the value of £500 for jumping round the course by individual military officers of any nationality. The prize will be known as the King George V. Gold Cup. The King Edward VII. £500 Gold Cup is again offered this year for competition by teams of officers of any nationality. Competitors for the King George trophy must ride in uniform, and the course will contain eight jumps. The other regulations for the competition are as follows:—

Officers' and Government horses only can be entered.

No officer may make more than one entry or ride more than one horse in this competition. A Government or cavalry school can enter several horses, provided they are ridden by different officers.

This cup to be held for one year by the exhibitor, and to be returned to the International Horse show, London, by June, 1, 1912.

To be won three times, either in succession or at intervals, before becoming the absolute property of any exhibitor.

Faults recorded as in jumping round the course, Rule 11. In the case of an equality of faults, the directors will require competitors to jump again.

Entries will close at the secretary's office at Olympia at 10 a. m. on the day before that fixed for holding the competition.

## THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The "Cape Times," in an article on the discussion the declaration of London in the Union Parliament, denounces the "indolent indifferentism" of the Government regarding a matter the settlement of which must have important consequences one way or another on the sea-borne trade of the Union, which amounts to more than £90,000,000. Not one of the Ministers who will represent the Union at the Imperial Conference was present during the discussion, and Mr. Smuts contented self with saying in effect that on a question which nobody in the Union Government or Parliament could understand it was enough to trust to the British Government and its naval experts.

The "Cape Times" suggests that if the delegates to the Imperial Conference have neither the time nor the inclination to study the subject themselves they should at least take the safe course of supporting the proposal for a commission of inquiry on which the Oversea Dominions would be represented.

A notable feature in the discussion was the strong protest by Mr. Jagger, the leading commercial representative in the Union Parliament, against the constitution of the proposed International Prize Court. He said:—

"It is utterly wrong that parts without a foot of seaboard should have the right to nominate the members of a board dealing with maritime matters, while parts of the British Empire like Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada have no representation. A condition of the acceptance of the Declaration should be that the Oversea Dominions should be represented as well as Great Britain."

Mr. Keir-Hardie, M. P., has written to the miner's unions in Australasia appealling for financial assistance for the hungry wives and children of the miners who are on strike in the Rhondda Valley.

British firms have secured contracts amounting to over £400,000 for the construction and equipment of the waterworks at Buenos Ayres with new pumping machinery.

## LORD MILNER AND SOUTH AFRICA.

### Rhodesia and the Union.

Lord Milner presided on April 11 at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, at which Mr. Charles Boyd, C. M. G., formerly Political Secretary to Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, read a paper on "The New Day in Rhodesia." Among those present were Lord Winchester, Lord Brassey, Sir James Sivewright, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, Sir Everard im Thurn, Lieut-Gen Sir E. Hutton, Sir William Treacher, Col. Sir J. S. Young, Mr. H. W. Massingham, and Mr. Max Beerbohm.

The Chairman briefly introduced the lecturer, and in closing a discussion which followed the paper, he said that reference had been made to the imminent problem of the inclusion of Rhodesia in the South African Union. He used the word imminent because, although every impartial, well-informed, and reasonable person would agree that it was undesirable that, that inclusion should be hurried, they would see that within a short time very great efforts would be made to bring it, as he thought prematurely about. He regarded the inclusion of Southern Rhodesia in the South African Union as eminently desirable, but not at once. It was highly in the interests of Rhodesia and of the Union that Rhodesia should be given more time to develop within herself before she was brought—she would now be a very small and very unequal part—into the South African Union. He had been wondering when it would begin to strike people that the inclusion of Southern Rhodesia in the Union, whenever it came was not going to be that simple matter which it appeared to some people, but was going to raise one of the most interesting and complicated questions in the whole field of imperial development. How about Northern Rhodesia? They could hardly separate Southern from Northern Rhodesia, and yet they could not altogether lightheartedly contemplate the inclusion of all Northern Rhodesia in the South African Union just as if it were Basutoland or Zululand. It had been pointed out that South Africa ended at the Zambesi. It might be desirable, though south Africa ended there, that it should have a large sub tropical territory north of the Zambesi dependent upon it—it might be desirable, but it was by no means a self-evident proposition. The countries were so entirely different in character, and the South African Union had already such an enormous native problem on its hands, that it might seem very doubtful whether it was for its interests or the interests of the empire that it should aggravate that problem by the inclusion of the enormous native population of Northern Rhodesia within its boundaries.

There was another question. Once South Africa had crossed.

## THE CLAPHAM MURDER.

The Home Secretary has advised his Majesty to commute to penal servitude for life the sentence of death passed upon Stinie Morrison for the murder of Leon Beron on Clapham Common.

Mr. G. Cave K. C., M. P. has forwarded his report to the Home Secretary on the inquiry he recently held into certain police evidence given at the Clapham murder trial. Mr. Cave in his report says:—

Having regard to the above facts, and having carefully listened to the statements of the witnesses and observed their demeanour, I am satisfied that the account of the conversation given by Sergeant Brogden is the true one, and that Greaves's version is untrue. I think it right to add that I am not satisfied that Greaves deliberately swore what he knew to be false. His record in the police is not satisfactory and he admits that he has a grievance against the Commissianer of Police who in 1909, confimed the finding that he had been guilty of a brech of duty. But, on the other hand it is in his favour that he must have known that his contradiction of the evidence given by his brother police officers would be serious matter for him, and, unless supported, might involve dismissal from the Force. No doubt he heard Morrison's question, "What am I here for?" and Brogden's reply, "You have already been told what you are here for" and, knowing (as he said) that Morrison was suspected of the Clapham murder, and not knowing that he had been arrested for failing to notify his change of address, he may have assumed that the charge of murder had already been mentioned to the prisoner—an assumption which may have been confirmed by subsequent brooding on the incident and the perusal of reports of proceedings in the different courts. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that he persuaded himself that the incident actually occurred as he related it at the trial. Greaves is regarded by his comrades in the Force as "eccentric," and I am disposed to think that this epithet is not undeserved. I should add that, although in my view the charge of murder was not mentioned to Morrison by any of the police officers, he may well have known that he was suspected of the crime. The newspapers of the 3rd to the 7th of January showed that the police were in search of a man who was known to have been in the company of Beron on the night of the murder, and contained descriptions of his appearance and even references to his initials. Morrison stated at his trial that he read the paragraphs in the papers relating to the Clapham and Houndsditch murders; and it is quite possible that from these newspapers, or from the observations of the crowd which followed him to the police station, he may have gathered that he was wanted for murder. For the above reason I have to report that the evidence given by Police Constable George Greaves at the trial to the effect that in reply to the prisoners question "What am I here for?" a detective officer whom he believed to be Sergeant Brogden replied, "I told you before, you are brought here on a serious charge, on suspicion of murder," was untrue; but that none of the statements made by the other police officers who were witnesses at the trial was, in my opinion, false or untrue.

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect

## BY THE WAY.

### WHAT SHALL I READ?

When young people are exhorted to employ a portion of their time in reading instructive works, it is quite natural that they should turn upon their mentor with a demand for a list of works suitable for their purposes. And it may excite surprise to be told that one of the most difficult tasks one can perform, is to make out a list of books for common reading. There will be one important element, the knowledge of which is necessary to a wise selection of books. That element in the education and general capacity of each reader. Some persons might, with profit, read "Burma after the Conquest," while another would find himself lost in its copious details and masterpiece of language. The field of reading is so immense, that one is perplexed in making a selection of books. The greater number of people will read what they find at hand; but, in all cases where it is possible, young persons desirous of pursuing a profitable course of reading, should seek advice of some educated person, or some one who has been a good reader. The advice can then be adapted to each person's circumstances. If one is already an eager reader, he would not need the same works that should be given to one who has "no taste for reading," and who must be coaxed and pleased until he learns to derive pleasures from books. What can be more enjoyable in the matter of reading than poor R. H. A.'s "Behind the Bungalow," containing charming sketches of Indian servants? The exceeding multitude of books, covering every department of human thought, makes it difficult for any one to form a select list for the general reader. Hardly any two literary men would give the same catalogue.

R. W. M.

### HOTELS AS HOSPITALS.

"Next to a hospital give me an up-to-date hotel in which to take care of a very sick patient," said a New York trained nurse to a 'Sun' reporter. "I've nursed in most of the big hotels in New York, and it's really wonderful the supplies that can be brought at a moment's notice. Ice bags, hot water bottles, crutches, and wheel chairs are always on tap, there's always someone available to help lift a patient, and if the patient's a man there's always a barber at hand to shave him. And there's the woman in the sewing-room to stitch a rapidly cut binder. There's an operating-room at your disposal if surgery has to be resorted to, and there's a protected roof to take your patient to during convalescence."

### THE WELL AT AVIGNON.

An interesting discovery has been brought to light during the work of restoration of the papal palace at Avignon, which is now to become a show place, with a Provencal museum among other things. In the great court of the palace there formerly existed a fine well, which had been bored in the rock under the pontificate of Urban V. The well was closed in 1820, at the time when the palace was converted into barracks. Since then the existence of the well has been forgotten. The diameter is 7 metres, that is, 22ft. 9in., and it has been sunk to a depth of 50 metres, or 164ft. The well was originally designed to increase the water-supply of the palace, and it was surrounded with a brim, which was constructed by Cardinal della Rovere, finely sculptured, and bearing the arms of Sistus IV.

### —AND ITS LEGEND.

An interesting legend attaches to the well which has been adopted by Mistral in the "Poeme du Rhone." The story runs that the last of the Avignon Popes threw into the well, many of the precious objects which the place contained, to checkmate the rapacity of the invaders of the palace, and notably among the valuables were statues in gold of the twelve apostles. The well is now being explored with the object of discovering whether the legend has any foundation in fact. It seemes possible that when first the story arose, enterprising persons would make a search on their own account, so if no valuables are found it will not prove that the legend is false.

### THE BARN GALLON.

Mr Rider Haggard makes a well-founded complaint about having to sell milk by the barn gallon. A barn gallon he describes as sixteen pints, with another pint thrown in making seventeen pints in all. It is a survival of the time when farmers did not trouble to be strict. They gave "full measure, pressed down and running over." They cannot do so now, at a time when the margin of profit has been very considerably reduced. It would be very much better, says "Country Life," to have a uniform measure, to stick to the imperial pint or to invent some more convenient unit. The example quoted from Mr. Haggard is symptomatic of the confusion that exists in the weights and measures used for farm produce. Wheat, for example, has its own measure in various localities throughout the country, and even where the local weight or measure has been changed for the more general words "quarter" and "bushel," there is still doubt as to exact meaning of the word "quarter." It may be a measure, but it varies greatly in weight.

### TURKISH DOCTOR'S OATH.

The oath which young doctors take in Turkey, when they come before the medical examining board contains, says the "Sunday at Home," the following pledge, "That, when I am called at the same time by two different patients, the one rich and the other poor. I will accept the call of the poor without taking into consideration the money offered and will do my best for his treatment; and that I will never decline to answer any call, day or night, during the reign common diseses or of an epidemic of contagious disease."

### HUMOURS OF THE CENSUS.

Two elderly maiden ladies share a flat in South London. These two elderly maiden ladies are Suffragettes, and, therefore, spent the night of Sunday, April 2, in Trafalgar-square and other open-air haunts. When the Census man called at the flat with the form, his repeated knocks were unanswered. Consequently he affixed the Census paper to the door of the flat with gumpaper (as is the practice). Exit the Census man. The scene changes. Up the staircase climbs the artful burglar seeking loot. His attention is promptly caught by the paper gummed on to No. 4. The burglar chuckles, for that paper teaches him that the flat is empty. Out comes the jemmy, and, very shortly, exeunt the suffragettes' most priceless possessions. Can you picture the social reformers' return on Monday, April 3? asks the "Bystander."

### THE REASON WHY.

Women are far too conscious of their spiritual selves. It is quite possible to be that beautiful thing, a saint (says "Truth") without being that aggravating bore, a saintly woman. There are many thousands of women who would shudder with shame if they were told the perfects truth, that they had taken up a new cult or a new Church, because they wanted a good tonic and a change of air.

### THE TWO FISHERS.

A Methodist bishop was a guest at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out: "Ketchin' many, pard?" The bishop drawing himself to his full height, replied, "Brother, I am a fisher of men." "Your're got the right kind o' bait, all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.

### AFTER MANY YEARS.

The following curious epistle has reached the superintendent of the Working Men's College, Crowndale-road, London, N. W., from an old student in Melbourne, Victoria: Dear Sir,—About thirty-two years ago, when attending Professor Dunman's lectures on Biology and Physiology, I neglected to pay the necessary twopence for my blue and red pencil. May I without offence, ask you to kindly accept the enclosed shilling to make up or it, please? I am sending it through my Bible-reading making me tender conscienced. [Here follows in Greek, in Latin, and in English, Matthew vi, 6.]—I am yours in the Master's service.

R. GAISFORD SURGEY.

Better late than never!

### THE ROSNEATH CASTLE FIRE.

Rosneath Castle, which has been severely damaged by fire, is one of the most beautifully situated Scottish mansions, with a charming outlook on the Gareloch, the most picturesque arm of the Clyde. The castle was designed by Bonomi, a London architect, and built in 1803, and is chiefly notable for a fine portico on the north side. The grounds are delightfully laid out, and in the adjoining avenue there is a group of gigantic silver firs, of which few finer specimens can be seen anywhere. Sir Walter Scott's magic pen has added something to the interest of Rosneath, though, curiously enough, he wrongly described the place as an "island."

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SUMMER MIGRANTS RETURN.

The summer birds are now returning to England. Already reports of the arrival of the wheatears, chiff-chaff wryneck, martins, swallows, and others have been registered. And now are expected the nightingale and cuckoo. A curious fact about the return of the summer birds is that there always appears to be an advance guard of stragglers seen some time before the arrival of the main body. It was doubtless this peculiarity in the case of the swallow which gave rise to the proverb, "One swallow does not make a summer." For after the first few apper there is usually an interval when none are seen. What happens to the early arrivals in the meanwhile does not appear to be certainly known. Probably, if the weather is not propitious, they return, say, to the South of France of Spain, there to await more favourable conditions.

MALES ARRIVE FIRST.

Another remarkable thing is that in the case of the nightingale and other species, the males are known to arrive some days, perhaps a week, before the females. And as soon as they arrive they begin to sing. On the view that the northward migration in spring is the result of the breeding instinct, and that the evolution of bird song is due to sexual selection, both these facts are difficult to explain. For why, on these views, should the male nightingales leave the females behind, and why should they begin to sing in their absence?

THE NIGHTINGALE'S RANGE.

Perhaps the most notable fact about the nightingale is its curiously restricted range in England. The line from the mouth of the Tees to Lyme Regis, which cuts off nightingaleland to the right, is a geological one, dividing the younger rocks from the older. It has been suggested that the limitation of the nightingale is determined by the rocks acting on the vegetation, and through this on the insect life. In France, it appears to avoid the older rock systems of Brittany, and does not reach the Channel Islands. Before the geological theory of the distribution of the nightingale can be thoroughly tested, however, further details as to its occurrence in the other countries of Europe are required.

WHY NOT SCOTLAND?

While in England the nightingale is not known north of York, on the Continent it reaches Copenhagen, and, according to some authorites, the south of Sweden. Hence there would appear to be no climatic reasons why it should not reach Scotland. Sir John Sinclair's attempt to introduce the nightingale there has been often quoted. His failure seems to be generally held to demonstrate the impossibility of inducing the nightingale to extend its range northwards. Sir John Sinclair's nightingales were duly hatched and reared by robins, and departed at the usual time in the autumn. That they did not return the following spring is held to show that the instinct which restricts their northward journey is stronger than that which induces birds in general to return to the place of their birth. Perhaps this is too hasty an inference from one experiment. The accidents of migration may have destroyed all the young nightingales reared in Scotland, which might otherwise have returned to the land of their nativity. It would perhaps be worth while to repeat the experiment on a larger scale. The suggested rearing of young nightingales in a similar way in some of the London parks might also be successful in bringing this bird to these places.

SOLUTION OF GLASS IN WATER.

Recent researches show that, given a sufficiently high temperature, all glass is soluble in water. Thus under a certain pressure it dissolves at a temperature of 410 deg. Fahr. This fact has an important geological bearing. Thus the pressure of a depth of 660ft. of sea water would suffice to render glass liquid at the above temperature. Many of the rocks are natural glasses that is, silicates of varying composition, and so come under the above law. And it has been reckoned that at a depth of five miles in the earth's crust the pressure and temperature will be sufficient to dissolve the rock in the water present. This level of aqueous fusion is only one-fifth as far from the surface as that of igneous fusion.

LAMPS OF LUMINOUS MICROBES.

A note in the "Scientific American" calls attention to some remarkable microbe lamps which have been recently made in France. These consist of cultures of marine luminous microbes in little glass vessels. A few of these arranged round a bust in a dark room render it plainly visible, and a photograph of it can be taken by their light. Another lamp of phosphorescent bacteria was found to give sufficient light to read a newspaper by.

LUMINOUS FUNGI.

In the tropical forests the traveller may sometimes find a reading lamp in the luminous fungi often so abundant there. The following interesting description is from Dr. Odoardo Beccari's "Wanderings in the Great Forests of Borneo":—"In the surface of the ground the darkness of night unveils a world which the light of the sun only hides by day. Every dead leaf, every branch or twig in a decaying condition, was luminous, showing a pale glow through the slight mist which rose from the humus of the forest soil. The rain of the preceding day had apparently set alight the whole net work of mycelium thread which invading the ruins of the giant vegetation, slowly disorganised and consumed them. A huge rotten tree-trunk a few feet from where I lay emitted a brilliant phosphorescent light emanating from certain white fungi belonging to the genus Agaricus. A single one of these enabled me easily to read a newspaper when placed upon it, so strong was the white and every beautiful light it gave off."

ARTIFICIAL FURS.

The artificial furs described in "La Nature" are artificial only as regards the skin part, the hair still being the genuine covering of the animal. To prepare them the raw pelts are first of all frozen. When in this state the skin is carefully shaved off, thawed, and sent to the tanneries to be made into leather. The part remaining is allowed to thaw slightle on the side next the skin, and this is then covered with a solution of rubber. When this is set an artificial skin is thus formed for the fur, which is found to be more lasting than the real, and free from the attacks of moths.

THE BONE-SETTER.

The correspondence on bone-setting that has been going on in the Home Press draws attention to a practice of much wider extent than is generally imagined. On the one hand we have the medical profession aggrieved by the encroachment upon the surgical practice of the duly qualified practitioner. On the other we have the bone-setter challenging the knowledge of the medical fraternity, and members of that great corporation lamenting that the art of bone-setting has been carelessly allowed to drop from the medical curriculum. No doubt here and there may be found a man who by sheer force of happy instict has wrought wonders in the setting of bones. But danger lies in the fact that a very large number of these bone-setters are uneducated and illiterate. In the main they are drawn from the working classes—carriers, railway porters, &c., being specifically mentioned in the Local Government Board Report of last year. It is stated that the large increase in their numbers (in one large town 40 per cent. in the last decade) is due to the passing of the Employer's Liability Act. In Scotland, they have existed from time immemorial. They are "a survival of tradition rather than a deliberate creation of modern social demands." We are told that a large number of people travel to Glasgow to visit an American firm who have discarded the ancient name of their tribe and have taken to themselves the imposing title of Osteopaths. For the most part the bone-setter is to be found in mining districts. Others, as soon as they have won a reputation, become peripatetics. The credulity of the public is astounding. Nearly every miner in Northumberland and Durham is a member of a friendly society, which accepts a bone setter's certificate in cases of accident as equivalent to that of a medical man. The public cannot realise the mischief that is done by these unlicensed and unqualified practitioners. "How," says Thackeray, "can you make a fool perceive that he is a fool? Such a personage can no more see his own folly than he can see his own ears." The belief is firmly rooted that bone-setting is not the business of a medical man. And yet there must be innumerable cases in which not merely has the attendance of the bone-setter been of no benefit at all to the patient, but in which positive and irremediable harm has been done. Possibly as the knowledge of ambulance work and "first-aid" becomes more extensive a change of attitude will be seen. But it is a great pity that the medical profession has allowed bone setting, &c., to pass so completely from among the functions they are peculiarly fitted to exercise.


CROSSE & BLACKWELL. C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT, VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

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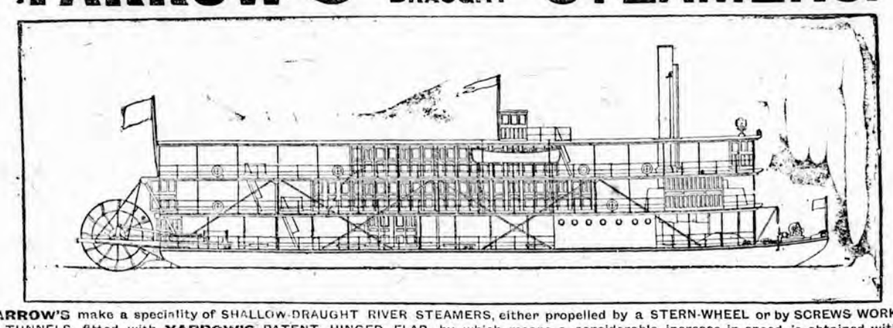

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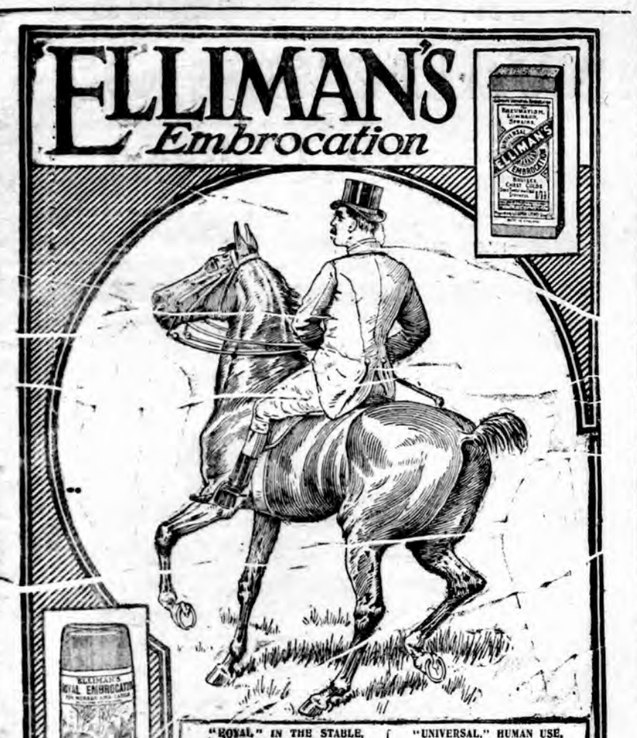

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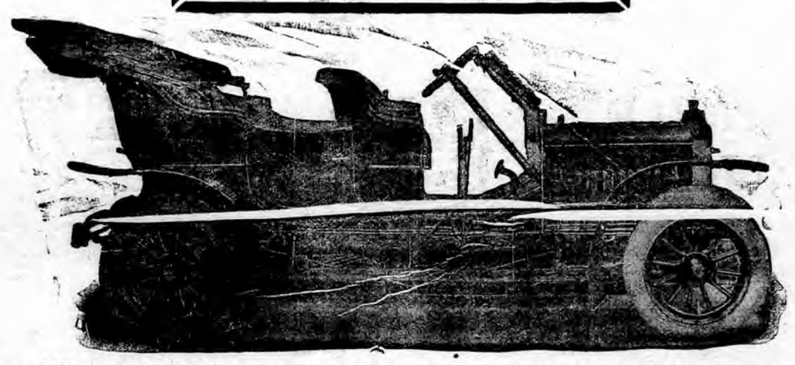

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 55 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
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In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincere'y trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
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Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in
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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
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The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means: thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
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THE DANGERS OF
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Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong; that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S
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This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

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Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased.

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I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

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DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for study, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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